English Conversation

FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

By

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AND

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OF

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PREFACE.

One can hardly over-estimate the importance of English in India specially these days. It is the language of the Government, public administration, the legislatures and law courts: it is language of commerce and largely of business; it is the medium, and the only medium of communication between educated men scattered over different parts of the country where they speak their own vernaculars. Hence it follows that a practical knowledge and command of English is almost an indispensable necessity to an Indian student who is aspiring to proceed to the University after his Matric. or join any professional institution or seek a position in Government or public office. Therefore the School must aim at giving a pupil a good command of current English; he must receive thorough training in the ability to use, i. e. to speak and write English.

Ability to read and write English is perhaps being emphasized in our Schools and Colleges but ability to speak is rather neglected. It is a well known fact any one who can express his thoughts in simple, chaste and homely English is sure to make his mark in all phases of life and administration. An effort has been made in this book to give to the

students and teachers very vivid picture of life in general and it has been demonstrated that any student who can speak on these topics of daily routine developes in him faculties of self-expression and self-reliance which are essential factors of character-building. It will be readily admitted that right intonation and pronunciation are absolutely necessary for speaking any language. A list of those words which are often mispronounced by the students is given at the end and both the teachers and the students are asked to acquaint themselves fully with the standard pronunciation. By constant practice and right articulation of words they can soon learn to speak English correctly and well

THE AUTHORS

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ENGLISH CONVERSATION.

LESSON 1.

Salutations and Greetings.

Inviting a friend to dinner.

A,—Good Evening.

B.—Good Evening to you.

A.—How have you been keeping ?

B.—Quite well, thank you.

A.—It is long since we met.

B.—Yes, I have been out of town.

A.—Where did you go?

B.—I spent three months in the hills.

A.—How did you enjoy your stay?

B.—Fine, it was very pleasant on the whole. In the beginning it rained quite a lot, but during the latter part of our stay the weather was simply glorious.

A.—Come, and have dinner with us some evening this week.

B.—Thank you, I should love to.

A.—What day will suit you best?

B.—Any day except Tuesday will do.

A.—How about Friday?

B.—Yes, that will be all right.

A.—I shall expect you at about half past seven. We usually dine at eight. Come a little earlier if you can; we shall have some music.

B.—Righto!

A.—Well, good night, then.

B.—Good night.

2
The Weather.

A conversation between two friends, Ahmed and Rafiq.

A.—What do you think of the weather this morning?

R.—I dont know; it's rather hard to say.

A.—It is somewhat cloudy. I wish it would rain.

R.—It looks as if it might rain. I was at Pathankot two days back, and we had a fine shower there. I got caught in it while out for a long walk.

A.—Did you have an umbrella with you?

R.—No. The sky was so bright when I left home that I never thought of taking one.

A.—How did you fare?

R.—I got thoroughly drenched, for the town was about half a mile away.

A.—Why didn't you get under shelter?

R.—There were a few pine trees in the fields, but you know how dangerous it is to take shelter under a tree in a storm.

A.—Why, then you must have got the benefit of the whole shower?

R.—Of course I did. The flashes of lightning and claps of thunder were unbroken and continuous and the wind so fierce that it blew away my turban.

A.—Misfortunes never come singly.

R.—I ran after it and succeeded in getting my foot on it.

A.—What happened afterwards?

R.—Why all at once the storm ceased as if by magic.

A.—Well!

R.—The clouds disappeared, the sun burst forth, the water ran off or evaporated.

A.—And so you escaped!

R.—The worst of it was, that scarcely had the storm ceased when a crowd of people left the town and spread over the country for walks.

A.—Nothing more agreeable than a walk after heavy rain.

R.—True, but one feels quite uncomfortable to be seen by one's friends and acquaintances in the plight I was then.

A.—But why on earth had'nt you taken an umbrella or a rain coat?

R.—As I have already explained I had not the least notion that it would rain.

A.—I hope you have been made wiser by your recent experience. Please take this over-coat if you propose going out soon, or you may find yourself in a similar predicament.

R.—No. It is only five minutes' walk from here; I shall get home in no time.

A.—You are simply incorrigible!

R.—It is very cold to-day, is it not?

A.—Yes, very cold. The temperature has fallen considerably.

R.—Is there a fog?

A.—Not much, just at present.

R.—Has it snowed in the hills?

A.—I hear heavy snow has fallen up there.

R.—Still, with all its disadvantages winter on the whole is glorious.

A.—I'm one with you there!

R.—I hate summer so trying, and, enervating.

A.—It is good for the poor though.

R.—Possibly so.

A.—Every season has a glory of its own.

R.—Yes, I suppose they all have their good points.

3

Conversation between two gentlemen who meet for the first time while journeying in a Railway train.

Hamid Ali.—Good morning, Lala Ji. Is this berth reserved?

Moti Ram.—Good morning, Maulvi Sahib. No: I don't think so.

H.—It is quite cold to-day, is it not?

M.—It seems to me the coldest day we have had so far.

H.—You're probably right.

M.—How far are you travelling?

H.—I am going to Aligarh. How far do you go, may I ask?

M —I get down at Ludhiana.

H.—When do we reach Ludhiana?

M.—The train is timed to arrive there exactly at nine, but I fear she is running late to-day by almost an hour.

H.—Possibly she may make up some of it, as she goes very fast and has very few stoppages.

M.—You have a long journey before you and a very cold one too, I fear.

H.—Quite so, and we get to Aligarh at about four in the morning.

M.—Rather an unearthly hour in this kind of damp weather.

H.—Well, there is no help for it.

M.—Have you read of the railway accident near Madras? There seems to have been a terrible smash. I saw the head-lines in to-day's paper but I did not get time to read the whole. It was about the Bombay-Madras mail, was it not?

H.—Yes. The latest report says there were twenty killed and about fifty injured.

M.—They generally under-state the real casualties. A railway smash is always horrible. I shudder at the very thought of it. How did it happen?

H.—I suppose the driver was drunk and failed to see the signal which indicated danger at any rate, he ran his train against a Goods train which was standing in the yard.

M.—I would like to see the man hanged in the open streets to serve as a severe lesson to those who are entrusted with the safety of passengers.

H.—I think the Railway should pass a strict law forbidding its servants to take liquor while on duty.

M.—I shall follow the investigation and the legal proceedings with interest.

H.—So shall I.

4
The Doctor.

Mother.—Call in a doctor as quickly as possible. Your father has had a very restless night. He complains of pain in the chest. I fear he has fever as well.

Son.—I shall be ready in a few minutes and bring the doctor with me, if possible. We better try Dr. Raghbir Singh first. As a rule it is difficult to find him in, for he is awfully busy. Failing him I shall go to Dr. Yar Mohammed.

Mother.—Look sharp! Doctors generally go out to see their patients in the morning. You must catch him before he starts on his round.

(*The son goes to the Doctor.*)

S.—Is doctor Sahib at home?

Servant.—Yes. He is in his office and is just about to go out.

S.—Please show me in or take this card. I am very lucky to be in time, otherwise I should have missed him.

Dr.—Hello, Chand Kishen! What is the matter? I hope no one is seriously ill in your family.

S.—Father has been unwell for the last two or three days. He has had a bad night and complains of pain in his chest.

Dr.—I'll go with Louy was in fact going that way; Lala Nihal Chand who lives in that vicinity is also very ill.

(*The doctor arrives.*)

Dr.—Good morning, Lala Ji. What is the trouble? Let me take your temperature first.

Lala.—I have had excruciating pain in my chest and feel generally uncomfortable.

Dr.—So your son tells me. Let me examine your chest. Are you in much pain now?

L.—It is a bit better than it was, but I feel very uneasy.

Dr.—You will be up again in a day or so. There is nothing serious, only a light attack of *pleurisy* which has brought on a bit of fever.

L.—I have a pain in the back too.

Dr.—That will go by itself. You need not worry about it. What is your age?

L.—I am fifty-two.

Dr.—You must take care of yourself, you know.

L.—Shall I recover soon?

Dr.—You will be all right in two or three days, but you had better stay indoors for a while. I will give you a prescription which will soon put you on your legs.

L.—Have you any preference as to the chemist?

Dr.—There are two or three reliable ones here. However, I shall recommend Messrs. Jugget Singh & Bro. Their stock is always fresh and they are very careful. You will get a bottle of medicine, and should take a dose every third hour. Apply the ointment to your chest twice a day.

L.—Thank you so much for looking in, Doctor Sahib.

Dr.—Oh, you will soon be yourself again. Please let me know this evening how you feel.

5

The Photographer.

(*Conversation between customer and Photographer.*)

C.—Good morning, M. Nihal Chand.

N. C.—Good morning to you, sir.

C.—I wish to have my photograph taken. Can you show me some of your work?

N. C.—Certainly. Here are some albums.

How do you wish the portrait taken? Would you like it standing or seated?

C.—I do not care which way it is. What is your advice?

N. C.—How about having your bust only? That would give you a better picture.

C.—All right. Let it be my bust only then.

When shall I come?

N. C.—Let me see. I am already booked up for the day. Could you come to-morrow morning at about ten?

C.—I have got an engagement at ten. Will eleven o'clock suit you?

N. C.—That will do very well.

N. C.—Are you ready now?

C.—Yes about. Just let me brush my hair.

N. C.—Come into the retiring room. Would you like to have a wash as well?

C.—No thank you, I had one before I came.

N. C.—The studio is upstairs. Would you mind following me? I will lead the way.

C.—Thanks.

N. C.—The light is not very good to-day on account of the clouds. Shall we take off the screen?

C.—Let me do it for you.

N. C.—Please stand erect but as naturally as possible. Head; a little higher please. Don't move. There! that's done. How many positions do you require?

C.—We might have one more. This time let me sit and take off my turban.

C.—What is your price per dozen?

N. C.—We charge eighteen rupees for cabinet size.

C.—When will the proofs be ready?

N. C.—They will be ready by to-morrow evening. May I send them to your house?

C.—Could you not possibly have them ready by four to-morrow? I could take them myself on my way from the office.

N. C.—Oh, yes. Drop in whenever you like after four. I shall have them packed for you.

C.—What makes of films do you stock? I want to buy some for my hand camera.

N. C.—We have cartridge, flat, ordinary, rapid and isochromatic.

C.—Please put a spool of 12 exposures into my camera.

N. C.—If you send your camera to us, I shall fix it up.

C.—I suppose you could also develop some films for me? I have taken a few snap-shots.

N. C.—We are very busy at present, but if you can wait for a week, we shall be pleased to help you.

C.—I want some plates as well. Have you any plates to fit an ordinary stand camera?

N. C.—Yes, we stock all sizes.

C.—Have you a dark room for the use of amateurs?

N. C.—Yes, we have one upstairs, and charge a nominal fee for its use. The use of chemicals is of course extra.

C.—I want to have my father's portrait enlarged. Would you be able to do it quickly?

N. C.—Yes, we could do it. Is it separate or in a group?

C.—What would be your charges?

N. C.—I could not say until I saw it.

C.—Well, Good Bye. I shall call to-morrow.

N. C.—Thank you once again sir, for your patronage.

Remember the following words and phrases in connection with photography.

Ammonia, Background. Borders, Bromide paper, Carbon paper, Developer, Dry plate, Easel, Focus, Funnel, Lime-light, Loading, Mount, Negative, Perspective, Print, Retouching, Silver plate, Toning bath, Trimming, Under-exposure, Washing (plates).

6

The Tailor.

Q.—Can you give me the name of a good tailor?

A.—Yes, I would recommend Sultan Bakhsh.

Q.—Where does he keep his shop?

A.—Right at the junction of Commercial, Lytton and Maclagan roads.

Q.—Are his charges high?

A.—No, his charges are very moderate.

Q.—Very well, I shall try him this time. I have been on the look-out for a good and reliable tailor. The one I have had for the last two years is absolutily no good.

A.—I am sure you will find this man satisfactory.

Q.—Good Day, are you Sultan Bukhsh, the tailor?

S.—Yes Sir, I am Sultan Bukhsh.

Q.—You have been recommended to me by a friend who speaks very highly of your work and character. Will you make a few clothes for me?

S.—Certainly Sir. That is what we are here for.

Q.—I wish to order an evening suit and a frock coat. Will you show me some patterns?

S.—Here are some. You can make your selection. We have got some more in the stores, and if you do not care for any of these, I shall send for them.

Q.—Can you match this stuff? I should prefer, however, something a bit lighter.

A.—How will this do? It is very popular these days. We have executed several orders during the current month.

Q.—Yes, that will do nicely. What is its price?

A.—We charge Rs. 170 for the suit ready-made. and if you buy the cloth alone, we will charge thirteen rupees a yard.

Q.--That is rather dear; show me something cheaper.

A.—Here you are. This is also nice and will wear as well as the other.

Q.—Is it pure wool?

A.—Yes, it is absolutely guaranteed.

Q.—Please measure me. When will the thing be ready to try on?

A.—I shall try to have them ready for the first fitting by Saturday next.

Q.—Very well, I shall turn up about four. Will you have them ready by that time?

A.—I think I can have them in shape by then.

Q.—This coat is not right. It requires some alteration.

A.—It is slightly too tight. I shall let it out a bit.

Q.—The trousers do not fit over the boots and they seem a iittle too short.

A.—All right; I shall make them a bit longer.

Q.—Will you kindly press these clothes and send them to my house, No. 60, Mool Chand Buildings, along with your bill?

A.—They will be sent without fail, sir. As for the bill, it can be sent later on. There is no hurry.

Q.—This overcoat requires re-lining. Can you do it in a day or so, as I want it very badly.

A.—I shall do my best. I hope you will come to us in future. We shall always attend to your orders with great care and promptitude.

Q.—Well, on the whole I have been well pleased with the work done by you, and I shall place more orders later on. When will your new stock arrive?

A.—We expect large consignments in about a month's time.

Good day, sir. If you need anything in our line, I hope you will remember us.

7

The Bicycle.

You take a bicycle on the hire system and have it repaired and then go for a long excursion in the country in the company of a friend.

Q.—Where can I hire a good bicycle, do you think?

A.—You could hire one from Elly & Co.

Q.—How far is the shop from here?

A.—About a quarter of a mile. Go straight and then turn to the left at the first turning, and on your right a few yards off you will find a big sign-board bearing the name of the firm in large bold letters.

Q.—Good morning. Could I hire a bicycle for a few days on the daily payment system?

E.—Yes. We keep several machines for that purpose. Most of them have already been sent out or booked, but we have a few left.

Q.—Please show me what machines are still available. What are your terms per day?

A.—We have a Swift and a Raleigh left, and we charge As. 8 a machine for one full day or part.

Q.—Do you make any concession for a full week?

A.—Yes, we will charge at the rate of As. 6 a day if you want to take it for a full week.

Q.—Very well; I shall take this machine. Please put up the saddle a little; it is too low for me.

In the meantime a friend of yours also calls at the shop for repairs to his bicycle.

Q.—Hello! What are you doing here?

A.—I have just hired a cycle with the idea of going on a short tour.

Q.—I might accompany you if my machine can be repaired in time. Will you take me?

A.—That will be splendid! We shall enjoy the trip twice as much together.

Q.—Can I have my machine repaired? I want to have it overhauled.

A.—Let me see. It requires oiling and cleaning besides, and one of the springs is broken too.

Q.—Have you examined the brakes? They do not act properly.

A.—Well, the brakes require only a little tightening, but the front wheel is buckled.

Q.—What would you charge for the whole job and when will you be able to have it in shape for me?

A.—I would do the whole thing for Rs. 10 and can let you have it by this evening.

Q.—Very well, I shall call at about six. Will you have it ready then without fail?

A.—I think so.

Q.—Your tyres are low. They require inflating. Please bring the pump.

A.—I punctured one other day, but I had it vulcanised at once.

Q.—Your pedal-bar is a little loose also. Better have it well screwed.

A.—Can you repair th puncture to save time?

Q.—Is the road good between Lahore and Kala-shahkaku?

A.—Well, it is pretty good on the whole, although some parts of it are quite rough and patchy.

Q.—Are we on the right road to Shahadra?

A.—Go straight and this road will join the grand trunk road which leads to Shahadra.

Q.—Is there any good Inn or a shelter on the way to Gujranwala?

A.—There is a good Dak Bungalow near Kamoki which is almost half way between Lahore and there.

Q.—How far is the Dak Bungalow from the Railway Station?

A.—About half a mile.

Q.—What is the charge for a bicycle ticket? I might like to take it by train in case of a break-down.

A.—They charge by distance but their minimum charge is Re. 1.

Q.—I prefer to take no risks. How far is the Dak Bungalow from the Railway Station?

A.—About a quarter of a mile.

Q.—Well, wish you a good outing. Hope to hear all about it on your return.

A.—1 shall look you up as soon as I return.

8

At the Zoo.

Conversation betweeu you and the care-taker of the Zoo.

G.—Where are the Zoological gardens?

C.—They are over by Nedou's Hotel and on one side of the Lawrance gardens. In fact they are part and parcel of the gardens.

G.—Which is the best way to get there?

C.—It is only ten minutes' walk from here, but if you prefer you can take a taxi or a tonga.

G.—Well, I would prefer a walk. The weather is fine.

C.—Is admission by ticket?

G.—The admission is absolutely free exept on Saturdays. Then, I believe, they charge an anna.

C.—That is certainly cheap! Down in Calcutta they charge eight annas on all days except Saturdays and Mondays when it is free.

G.—Every big city has its own rules, I suppose.

C.—Can you direct me to the monky-house?

G.—Let me give you a guide. He will take you round and explain everything to you.

C.—That will be splendid! What should I give him?

G.—A tip of eight annas or so would be sufficient.

C.—Have there been any fresh arrivals lately?

G.—The Maharaja of Patiala has just presented a big panther to the Zoo. It is worth-seeing.

C.—He is a great sportsman and a good shot. But he must have caught it alive.

G.—I shall take you to the lion's cage first of all, but you must be careful not to go near it.

C.—It is dangerous to go very close to the cage.

G.—They have got a railing round it and visitors are asked to stand outside it.

C.—Oh, what a fine big fellow! How long has he been here?

G.—I am sorry I cannot tell you as it came before I look up this work fourteen years ago.

C.—Can we buy some nuts for the monkeys? I should like to feed them.

G.—There is a confectioner's shop just outside the compound where all sorts of eatables are sold. Visitors as a rule buy for the animals there.

C.—Somehow I can't help pitying the poor things. They are penned up for our amusement, but if I were a lion I should hate to be imprisoned like this.

G.—They serve a useful purpose though. Many people would not have an idea of a lion or other beasts if they were not kept here.

C.—That is true, but it does not hold good in every case.

C.—How many times are they fed a day?

G.—Oh, they are well looked after. Some of them fare better here than in the jungle. Government is spending a lot of money over them. There is a European officer in charge of the gardens, and he looks to their comfort in the same way as if he were taking care of his own family.

C.—Some of the Europeans are very conscientious. One only wishes that all officers whether Indian or European in all walks of life had a really high sense of duty.

G.—The trouble is that all officers are not alike.

C.—Well, I have enjoyed my visit very much. Which is the way out, please?

G.—There are three main gates opening on three sides. Where do you want to go?

C.—I want to see a friend who lives on the Lawrance Road.

G.—Than take this gate on the east side.

C.—Here is something for your trouble.

G.—Thank you very much. I hope you will come again.

C.—I hope so. It would be worth seeing once again before I leave Lahore.

9

The Watchmaker.

G.—May I know if you are Mian Sultan Buksh, the watchmaker?

W.—Yes, I am. What can I do for you, Sir?

G.—I want to have my wrist-watch repaired and regulated. It used to be a very good time-keeper; but it runs fast, and at times stops altogether.

W.—Let me have a good look at it. If you leave it with me and call again in the evening, I shall be in a position to tell you exactly where the fault lies. (In the evening).

G.—Have you had time to examine the watch I left here this morning?

W.—Oh yes, I have looked it over minutely. There is nothing wrong with the general mechanism. It requires thorough cleaning, and its spring requires replacing. When did you have it cleaned the last time?

G.—I had it cleaned and overhauled only last year.

W.—I fear the man did you out; it was very badly done.

G.—What will be your charge for repairs and cleaning?

W.—For cleaning I charge two rupees, and a new spring will cost one rupee and eight annas.

G.—Well, I shall be pleased to give that much. When will it be ready?

W.—I shall try to have it done within a week. I think by Saturday next it will be quite ready.

G.—That will do nicely. I want to buy a good time-piece. Have you any with you?

W.—Yes, we have several kinds and makes. What do you want?

Would you care for a good clock?

G.—Let me see. It is a nice clock. Does it strike the hours?

W.—Rather; it chimes hours and half and quarter hours as well. It has also a good alarm, and with all this it can be had for forty rupees. If you buy a polished rose-wood case, it will cost you ten rupees extra.

G.—Could you let me have it on approval? I should like to show it to my mother before I buy it.

W.—Surely. You can take it and return it if your mother does not like it. I shall have it packed and send it round to your house.

You live somewhere near the fort, don't you? I think I have seen your board there. Are you not Lala Ganesh Lal, Advocate?

G.—That's right. You have my name correctly. Our house is just opposite the fort.

I shall send you the money by cheque if we decide to keep the clock. Otherwise I shall send it back—

in all probability by the same man who brings it there, as it will not take very long to decide one way or the other.

W.---Just suit yourself.

G.—Good morning.

W.—Good morning Sir. We shall be glad to attend to any work for you in the future.

10

Dinner at a Restaurant.

Gentleman—Waiter!

Waiter—Yes Sir.

G.—What time is dinner?

W.—We serve dinner between seven and eight. You can have it whenever you like.

G.—Reserve this table for me.

W.—That table is already reserved.

G.—I expect some friends to come with me. We are a party of four. Have you a large table?

W.—Yes Here is a table for four.

G.—Very well. We shall be here at about half past seven.

W.—All right, Sir. Everything will be ready.

The party arrives.

G.—Give me the menu, please. What would you like to have?

First Friend—I dont care; anything you order.

G.—Bring pea-soup first followed by fish, a meat course and plum-pudding.

F.—That will do. Please do not order anything more.

G.—For dessert bring some fruits and walnuts. Now let us make ourselves at home.

Second F.—This is excellent. I wish I had more appetite to-day. We had our tea rather too late.

Third F.—Oh, I shall do full justice to your entertainment.

F.—Let me have a clean fork.

S. F.—Please pass the salt.

F. F.—I am very thirsty. May I trouble you for a glass of water.

G.—No. Have some lemonade or ginger or any other drink.

F.—Well, I would prefer to have a glass of soda. Waiter, remove the plates. Bring some ice cream.

G.—Do you smoke?

F.—I prefer my pipe, if you have no objection.

G.—Waiter, the bill. Pay for me. You may keep the change.

W.—Thank you, Sir.

G.—We shall have coffee in the Lounge.

F.—Is your coffee sweet enough?

S. F.—I should like a little more sugar.

T. F.—This cup is rather too strong for me.

G.—Take more milk and cream.

F.—That will do, thank you.

F.—We must express our appreciation for this pleasant dinner. We have enjoyed it immensely.

G.—The pleasure is altogether ours. I am so glad you were able to come.

F.—You must dine with me some day next week.

G.—I shall be pleased to do so.

F.—Well, we can fix up a day after consulting my wife.

G.—Let us make a move. You, first.

F.—Good night. Thank you once again; it has been delightful.

11

At the Hairdresser'e Saloon.

G.—Good morning!

B.—Good morning, Sir. Please take this seat. What can we do for you?

G.—I want my hair cut.

B.—Would you mind waiting for a few minutes? The hairdresser is busy with a gentleman. He will be free presently.

G.—Well. In the meantime I might have a shave. My beard is very hard. I hope your razors are sharp?

B.—We always keep our razors and other appliances in perfect order. Let me lather your beard. Please put this towel round your neck. There you are.

G.—My cheeks are quite velvety now. The razor was nice and sharp. I want to have this razor of mine ground. It is very dull.

B.—I shall grind it properly. It is pretty old but being a Krupp's, which is really a fine make, it will give you service for many years as yet.

G.—I wish to buy a safety razor. Have you any in stock?

B.—Yes, we have Auto, Gilette and Wilkinson.

G.—How are they priced?

B.—Auto and Gilette could be had for two rupees each, whilst Wilkinson is about seven.

G.—I had an Auto and it was quite satisfactory. I might try Gilette this time. Wilkinson is quite popular, but I fear I can hardly afford that much.

Please also give me a razor-strop and a shaving-brush.

B.—You will get a strop along with the razor and half a dozen blades besides.

G.—Oh! I forgot that entirely. That is quite cheap for the price.

B.—Now, my partner is free. Will you come for your hair-cut?

G.—Yes.

B.—How do you wish it cut, Sir?

G.—Moderately short. Please trim it only.

B.—Is that short enough, Sir?

G.—Take a little more off in front .and at the sides. It is all right on the top.

That will do. Please shampoo my hair.

B.—Will you have a little lotion, or hair oil on your hair?

G.—I do not use hair oil. Lotion will do.

No. Thank you—a little—not too much.

B.—Let me brush and dress your hair after a little wash.

G.—Please trim my whiskers a little before that.

B.—Very well. Now; will that do?

G.—Thank you. That will do nicely. What shall I pay you?

B.—We charge one rupee for the hair-cut, and eight annas for the shave.

G.—**Here is a five rupee note.** I have no change.

B.—Thank you, I shall get you the change. Here is three rupees and eight annas back. Shall I give you a receipt?

G.—No. Do not bother about it.

B.—I hope you will patronise us in future.

G.—Yes, I shall come here whenever I want to have a hair-cut. That will be twice a month. I shave myself everyday.

B.—Lots of people do that these days. You can get all your shaving supplies from us. We keep a large stock of them, and our charges are very moderate. Moreover, we guarantee every article we sell.

G.—Thank you. I shall bear that in mind. Good-bye.

12

Service under Government & with a Private Firm.

Mangal.—I have now passed the High School Examination and must decide what to do in life. As far as I see, I shall have to begin earning for myself. What do you intend doing, Bhatti?

Bhatti—I am afraid that I am in the same fix as yourself, I am thinking whether I ought to try and get a job in the railway office here or join a private firm. What is your opinion?

M.—To tell you the truth, my friend, I do not like the first proposal. The railway has so many rules and regulations; besides it being very dangerous work, there are many disadvantages.

B.—But you forget there are many advantages in railway service which, perhaps, more than outweigh the disadvantages. As for a private firm, you are at the mercy of the whims and fancies of your boss.

M.—I cannot deny that railway service has got many points in its favour, whereas with a private firm there are certain drawbacks. It is quite true that we can at any time be thrown out by our boss, but, I fancy, that would be the case even in the Railway. Hard work, initiative, and enterprise can raise a comparatively young clerk to a position of

responsibility much sooner there than is possible in railway service. As regards whims and fancies, they are as galling in railway service as elsewhere.

B.—I believe it is largely a matter of temperament and outlook on life. I am a man of active habits, with a good stock of energy, and would love the railway services, while you are a man of quiet ways, and haven't much enterprize in you. For me, I think, railway service, in the running staff—such as a Guard's job—will be best. You very likely, are more apt to shine in service with a private firm.

13

What is more useful to the country—a soldier or a Teacher.

Ali Bux—Do you know, Ram Das, that Indians are going to be admitted into the Army in large numbers to form a National Defence Corps?

Ram Das—I have read about it. It will be a career which will suit you, I suppose.

A. B.—I have always felt the longing to be a great soldier, and here is my chance.

R. D.—Certainly your feelings are noble. But you are very much mistaken if you think that a soldier's profession is the noblest. For my part, I should like to be a Teacher. I hope to be able to do greater service to my country by that than you or I could do as soldiers.

A. B.—But if the army were not there to save the country from the devastation of foreign invasions and the chaos of internal rebellions, the Teacher would be without his job.

R. D.—You may think so, but you must not forget my friend, that even the soldier is the product of the Teacher. I am sure you will admit that without the Teachers the Army would be a curse to our country.

A. B.—I quite follow your meaning. I never thought of it in that aspect before. Your view is quite right.

14

The Hotel.

On arriving at Lahore you go in search of a good hotel. Conversation between you and the hotel-keeper.

Y.—"Is there a good hotel here?"

Porter.—"Yes, there are quite a number of them round Anarkali."

Y.—"Which is the best hotel?"

P.—"I could not tell you that. But I think the Bombay Hindu Hotel is considered quite good."

Y.—"All right. I shall look it up."

(*You finally find the Hotel*).

Y.—"Good morning, Lala Ji; are you the manager of this hotel?"

M.—"Yes, I am. What can I do for you?"

Y.—"May I see your room?"

M.—"Certainly."

Y."I want a bedroom and sitting-room."

M.—"Come upstairs. I shall show you a nice suite of rooms. Let me lead the way."

Y.—"Thank you. I shall follow you."

M.—"Here is the suite; it has just been vacated by a gentleman who stayed here for almost a week."

Y.—"Let me have a look at it. What are your charges?"

M.—"Five rupees a day inclusive of all charges."

Y.—"Does that include everything!"

M.—"Oh, yes. We give three meals a day and for extra meals or food you have to pay more according to the scheduled rates."

Y.—"These are good rooms, well-lighted and airy, but I should like to have a cheaper suite if I can."

M.—"I am sorry this is all we have at present. The hotel is quite full. How long do you want them for?"

Y.—"Well, I shall have to stay here for fifteen days at the least, but may stay longer if my business does not finish by then."

M.—"I would advise you to occupy them for the present, and in a day or so we expect some people to go away, in which case you could secure cheaper rooms."

Y.—"Very well, I shall take them. This is the best I can do under the circumstances. Will you kindly ask one of your servants to bring my luggage from the tonga?"

M.—"Yes, I shall do so. I shall get the rooms ready for you and see that all arrangements for your comfort are complete."

Y.—"Thank you. I am glad I have found a good place."

M.—"We shall see that you are comfortable in every way."

15
Early Rising.

Two friends, Rattan and Sunder call early in the morning on their common friend Aziz with a view to taking him for a morning walk.

Aziz.—"Who is knocking?"

Rattan.—"It is I. May I come in?"

Aziz.—"Do. The key is in the lock."

S.—"What! are you still in bed?"

A.—"Why, what time is it?"

R.—"It is half-past six."

A.—"Oh, in winter that is rather early to get up. It is almost dark as yet."

S.—"Get up, you lazy fellow." (*After a pause*). "You don't answer?"

R.—"Look! he is snoring. He is a regular lazy-bone! He's gone to sleep again."

S.—"Let us shake him up. Rouse yourself Aziz. It is no time for sleep."

A.—"Oh, clear out, you fellows! I like to sleep late in the morning, and I turn in rather late at night."

R.—"I can't understand how you can lie so long in bed."

A.—"When a man is his own master he can sleep as long as be wants to."

S.—"No matter; you should get to bed at a decent hour, then you wont find it hard to get up early in the morning."

R.—"The air is so fresh outside, and once you are up and dressed and out for a walk you will soon warm yourself."

A.—"I do not care for morning walks. I often go in the evenings."

S.—"You should try it once, and you'll like it so much that you will go everyday."

A.—"Well, since you have come to take me with you, I suppose I must give in. Otherwise I hate early rising."

R.—"Great men are little sleepers, you know."

A.—Oh! I have no ambition in that direction."

S.—"In all countries industrious people get up early."

A.—"My father has left me enough funds; I need not work at all."

R.—"But you must do some work and add to the resources you have inherited from your father."

A.—"I do not know how to pass the time when I am up; it tires and bores me."

S.—"That is because you have not learnt to use your time to advantage."

R.—"It would kill me if I had no work to do.

A.—"Let me dress myself. We shall discuss these things as we walk."

S.—"Glad that he has agreed to accompany us to-day. We shall soon convert him, I think."

A.—"We shall see who wins."

R.—"It has struck seven! We have wasted half an hour unnecessarily."

S.—"No. If we succeed in converting our friend, the time will have been well spent."

A.—"Well. It is certainly very refreshing."

R. S.—"We are glad you feel that way. Did we not tell you that once you were out you would feel differently?"

LESSON 16.

Conversation between a lawyer and a client about a Civil Suit which the client wishes to bring against his debtor.

(*To a Friend*).

Q.—I desire to get legal advice. Can you recommend me a good lawyer?

A.—Yes, I know quite a number of them. What kind of opinion do you want?

F.—A man owes me some money which he refuses to return in spite of many reminders. I should like to consult a good lawyer about the whole thing.

A.—In that case I would recommend Lala Bal Kishen, B.A., LL.B. He is said to be a very sound Advocate.

F.—Thank you so much. I shall call on him to-morrow.

A.—Good morning Sir. Are you Lala Bal Kishen? I have been recommended by a friend to see you in connection with a little matter.

L.—Yes, I am Bal Kishen. Glad to meet you. What can I do for you?

A.—I lent five hundred rupees to a friend two years ago in return for a pro-note payable within three years at 6 per cent interest. In spite of my repeated requests and reminders he has neither paid me interest nor any part of the principle.

L.—Have you got the papers with you?

A.—Yes, I have brought them all.

L.—Let me go through them. Oh, your case is perfectly clear.

A.—How should we proceed? I want money very badly these days. Please put the matter through for me.

L.—Well, I shall send him a registered notice to-day, and if he does not pay the full amount within a week, we will bring an action against him for recovery of the amount. He will have to bear costs as well. You will get a decree in no time.

A.—Would the Court require any further evidence?

L.—I don't think so, this pro-note is a self-evident proof. You may have to call the witnesses in whose presence he executed this paper.

A.—Thank you so much. You have relieved me of great worry and anxiety.

L.—I think that in the first place our notice will be effective, and in all probability the matter will be settled amicably.

A.—I should love that, as the prospect of going to Court is most repugnant to me.

L.—We shall try to obviate that.

A.—What fee shall I pay you?

L.—For the present I shall take only five rupees but if we have to file a plaint, my fee will be twenty rupees plus one rupee for my clerk.

A.--I shall willingly give that amount. Good-bye, for the present.

L.—Good-bye. I shall let you know as soon as I hear from him.

LESSON 17.

The Circus

Conversation between three friends visiting a Circus.

Bali.—Have you noticed the big pictorial notices pasted on boards all over the town announcing the arrival of a big Circus?

Kidarnath.—Yes, it is a well-known Circus, and they are giving their first performance to-night.

Rahmat Ali.—The first opening night is always a grand affair as the reputation of the company depends largely on the first impressions created on the public mind. Let us go to-night.

B.—It is a good idea. I wonder if we can secure good seats. The first night draws a large house generally, you know.

K.—I wish we had booked our seats this morning.

R.—Let us try our luck. We might get good seats.

B.—I know a friend who, I understand, has been engaged locally to act as a conductor. He might be able to help us a little.

K.—You wait here. I shall go and buy three first class tickets.

R.—What a big tent; and how bright the lights are!

B.—Music! I see they have got a stringed band of their own. It is playing some nice tune or other.

K.—I think the show is about to begin. We are just in time.

R.—Qaite a crowd! The house is full ; there are hardly any more seats available.

B.—Ah! the bell has sounded; now the show will begin. Look! the clown is in the ring.

K.—What a funny looking beggar he is! A really good clown is the life of a circus.

R.—Let us see who comes in next. See! there's pair of grey ponies with two riders. Some of the feats of such people are quite worth watching. So for this show has been well up to the mark. It has certainly been worth a visit. Here is an elephant. The Mahaut will make him sit on the stool and do various clever tricks.

K.—They have trained him wonderfully. It must have taken any amount of time and labour to control him in that way.

R.—The most exciting item on the programme is the tricks by the lion in the cage.

B.—What would happen if it were to get out of the cage?

R.—No fear of that. They take great care. Look how he obeys the tamer.

K.—I should hate to exchange places with his

really marvellous!

R.—Well, it shows what can be done even with savage beasts by tact and patience.

LESSON 18.

The Railway.

A conversation between Bashir and several Railway officials during a journey.

Bashir.—I want a second class return ticket for Delhi. What is the fare, please?

Booking Clerk.—The fare to Delhi and back is thirteen rupees and eight annas.

B.—I want to travel by the G. I. P. Mail. When does she leave Lahore?

B. C.—She is timed to start at quarter past nine. but is late to-day. The conductor on the platform will tell you the exact time of her departure.

B.—Thanks. Conductor, can you tell me the exact time when the mail starts?

Conductor.—She is late by half an hour, so she will leave at a quarter-to-ten. But you could take the B. B. & C. I. Mail. She leaves at quarter-past-nine and will reach Delhi half-an-hour earlier than the other mail.

B.—But I have my ticket by the other route.

C.—That won't make any difference. They have changed the rule now. You can travel by either route.

B.—Thank you so much. Will you kindly find me a berth on the train.

C.—Certainly. Come with me to the rear of the train. We are attaching a special bogie carriage to Delhi for the convenience of passengers.

Here it is. Get in and occupy the lower berth on the other side.

B.—Here is a station. I wonder if it is Bhatinda?

Guard.—Does any one change here for Patiala or Dhuri?

B.—No, we are all bound for Delhi. How long do we stop here?

G.—Fifteen minutes.

B.—When do we get to Delhi?

G.—At five in the morning.

B.—That is rather too early to get down at a station in winter.

G.—You can sleep in the train till eight; this bogie will be detached at Delhi.

B.—The Railway is getting so considerate about the convenience of passengers. One notices improvement in more than one direction in this respect.

G.—Oh, the present Agent, Mr. Carson is very particular about such matters. He has issued instructions to all officials to see that the travelling public gets all possible facilities for its comfort.

LESSON 19.

Visiting a friend who has just recovered from a long illness.

Riaz.—May I come in, Romesh?]

R.—Is that you, Riaz? Come in. It is so good of you to call on me.

Riaz.—I wanted so much to visit you before this, but did not do so purposely, as I thought that you were too ill to receive visitors.

R.—I was pretty bad for a time and the doctors would not let anyone come near me.

Riaz.—How are you now?

R.—I am much better now, thank you, as you see I can sit up, although I am not allowed to move about.

Riaz.—I am so glad to know that. I do hope you will regain your former strength in a short time. What was the real trouble?

R.—At first I got fever for a week, and the doctor treated me for ordinary malaria? but at last he discovered that I had appendicitis, which was the real cause of the fever.

Riaz.—Appendicitis? It might have been very serious. You might have died of that if they had not found it out in time.

R.—Oh yes, it was rather a close shave. In fact the doctor told me plainly that if I had delayed operation for two more days, I might not have lived.

Riaz.—Who performed the operation?

R.—Dr. Barucha. He is a very skilled surgeon. I remained in the special ward for about two weeks, and they discharged me only the day before yesterday. They told me to be very careful for sometime to come, and I am on diet yet.

R.—Well, the serious part is over. It gives me so much pleasure to see you up again.

Riaz.—Illness at times is a blessing in disguise. It teaches us quite a number of lessons.

R.—We all have such experiences, and can benefit from them considerably if we have a mind to.

Riaz.—Your poor mother must have been greatly worried over your illness?

R.—That you can well understand. Mother is very much devoted to us and gets nervous very soon, but on the whole she kept her nerves wonderfully well.

Riaz.—I shall be only too pleased to do anything I can. Do let me know if I can be of the slightest service.

R.—Thank you so much, but there is nothing. You have been always very kind and affectionate. I appreciate all the same.

Riaz.—I must not tire you with talking much more to-day. May I come in again next week?

R.—Please do. You are always welcome. Your company has greatly cheered me to-day.

Riaz.—Well, Good-bye now. I hope to find you much stronger when I look you up again.

LESSON 20.

Conversation between a Headmaster and a Boy who asked for a certificate which would enable him to get a suitable job.

Boy.—Good morning, Sir.

Headmaster.—Good morning, Ashraf, so glad to see you. I am pleased that you have passed your examination so well. You missed your first division by four marks only. If you had worked a little harder at the end you would easily have secured it.

B.—I do realise it, Sir. The truth is I had fever on the day we had our Mathematics paper. That was why I could not solve all the questions and accounts for my getting into the lower division.

H.—So sorry. We had all hoped that you would get a pretty high position in the school. I was a bit disappointed when I saw the list.

B.—I have come to ask a favour of you, Sir.

H.—What is it Ashraf? I am always glad to do anything to help my boys.

B.—There is a vacancy in the Railway Office for a junior clerk, and I think I stand a good chance of getting it if you give me a strong recommendation. One of my uncles is holding a responsible position in the General Office, and he has promised to help me, but he says that your certificate will go a long way towards securing the job.

H.—Yes, I will give one with great pleasure; you were one of our best students, and I can give you a good one. What salary do they give to start with?

B.—Rupees forty a month rising to fifty by two rupees a year on satisfactory work.

H.—Not bad for a start in these days of competition and unemployment. But, why don't you carry on your studies further and join a college?

B.—I should like to do it very much if I could; but, as you know, we lost our father last year and he left us without much provision. I have got to support my younger brothers who are at school.

H.—Oh, that is different. It is good of you to sacrifice your future to help your family, yet it is what one would expect of a boy of your stamp.

B.—I might be able to study later on if I could get work in a school.

H.—I shall see if I can help you in getting a job here. I am sure you would make a good teacher if you qualified yourself for the work.

B.—I shall always act on your advice. I owe a good deal to this school, and shall never forget the years I spent here.

H.—I hope you will be successful in getting this post. To whom do you want this letter addressed?

B.—To F. W. Knott, Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E. He is the head of the department.

H.—Here you are. I have said a lot of good things about you. I am sure he will consider your application favourably.

B.—Thank you very much, Sir, for your kindness. Good morning, Sir.

H.—Good morning, please let me know the result of your interview.

21

The Toilet.

A conversation between master and servant early in the morning in connection with the latter's toilet.

Servant.—Sir, you ordered me to wake you at seven o'clock.

Master.—What! is it seven? It seems so early.

S.—The tower clock has just struck seven.

M.—Well, I am going to get up.

S.—Will you put on your Kashmiri Chogha, Sir?

M.—No; bring me my socks first,

S.—Here they are.

M.—I do not find my slippers. Where are they?

S.—They are close to the bed-side.

M.—Bring some tepid water; I want to shave. Has the razor been sharpened?

S.—No, the blade is worn out. I have put in a new one.

M.—Put the looking-glass close to the table, and clean the shaving-brush well. You are getting very careless, you know. I have told you repeatedly that you should thoroughly wash and clean the brush after every shave.

S.—I am sorry I forgot all about it yesterday. I was packing the shaving set when I was called away by Bibi Sahiba.

M.—You could have done it afterwards if you had to leave off in the middle of your duties.

S.—I shall be more careful in future, sir.

M.—All right. Take out a new towel and pour some hot water into the wash basin. I shall just have a good wash. It is rather too cold for a bath to-day.

S.—Shall I comb your hair, Sir?

M.—No, I'll do it myseif. Put this new cake of Pears' soap in the soap-dish.

S.—Very well, Sir.

M.—Give me a clean shirt and put this in the wash basket.

S.—There is only one shirt left in the box, but I think the *Dhobi* will come to-day.

M.—He is very regular.

S.—He wants a little increase in his monthly wages, for he says that ten rupees are not enough for the work.

M.—Well, I shall consider his request in summer. At present he is getting enough for the work.

S.—I will tell him that.

M.—Are my shoes well polished?

S.—Yes, Sir; but I think you would do weli to put on your doubled-soled boots: it is very cloudy to-day, and looks like to rain.

M.—I do not like these boots. It does not matter if it rains. I would rather wear my shoes.

S.—Just as you like, Sir. What coat will you put on to-day?

M.—Bring my tweed suit along with the over-coat. It is rather chilly, and I have got to attend a meeting at half past eight.

S.—Shall I ask the groom to bring the trap at eight?

M.—No; I'll walk. It is about half an hour's walk. It will take me about forty minutes to reach the College where the meeting is to be held.

S.—Shall I bring Chota Hazri?

M.—Yes, but after five minutes. I want to scribble off a note which must go at once.

22

Going to School.

Conversation between two friends, Rashid and Ganga Nath on their way to School.

Rashid.—Hello! Ganga Nath, well met. Are we in time?

Ganga Nath.—Oh yes. It is twenty to ten. There is plenty of time as yet. We shall reach the school within five minutes at the latest.

R.—That is good. I don't want to be late to-day as our teacher who takes us in the first period is awfully strict.

G.—It is better to be in school ten or twenty minutes before time.

R.—Have you done all your home-work?

G.—Almost all except Arithmetic. I could not solve two sums out of the eight given. Were you able to do them all?

R.—I am worse off than you for I have done only five. This is why I want to be in school a little before the bell rings so I can get Hamid to solve them for me. He is awfully clever and besides he is so obliging and kind. I like him immensely.

R.—Have you learnt your history lesson?

G.—I have got a fair idea of it. Master Thaker Singh, our General Knowledge teacher is very clever, but he is fond of talking. So I shall ask him something about the Afghan trouble. We will suggest

something about the recent happenings in Afghanistan, and that will take the whole period. Once he starts talking, he will o on with it.

R.—He knows his subject very well. I like him very much.

G.—We have our drill to-day as well. Have we not?

R.—The drill master is a regular tyrant, although I must say that he knows his job.

G.—I never met a man who is more energetic than he is at his age.

R.—How old is he?

G.—He must be anywhere near seventy.

R.—Is that so? I never thought he was so old.

G.—Certainly he has very powerful lungs.

R.—Our new Maulvi Sahib is rather easy-going. Is he not? But sometimes he gets angry over little tbings.

G.—He is sickly and that accounts for losing his temper. I think he is good-hearted.

R.—Somehow or other I do not like him.

G.—Well, on the whole we have a very good set of teachers.

R.—That is so. I shall surely remember some of them all my life.

G.—Let us hurry up. Our Headmaster has just passed by in his Car, and he might order the bell to be rung ten minutes before time.

R.—He hardly ever comes to school in time. There must be something very extraordinary to-day.

G.—I wonder if any big-wig is coming to see our school?

R.—There! the bell is ringing. My prediction has come true.

G.—Let us go to our class-room first and leave our books before the roll-call.

23

At the Bank.

G.—Good morning. I wish to cash this cheque for two hundred rupees.

Manager.—How do you wish to draw the money? Would you care to have notes or silver?

G.—Well,—partly notes and partly silver. Say; half and half.

M.—Please endorse the cheque. Here is pen and ink.

G.—Where must I sign?

M.—On the back. Then take it to the cashier after the clerk has posted it in the ledger.

G.—I want to open a current account with this Bank. Do you allow any interest?

M.—Yes, if the amount exceeds one thousand rupees a month we give three and a half per cent on monthly balances of not less than hundred.

G.—That is fair. I shall deposit about two thousand rupees in a day or so. What interest do you allow on fixed deposits?

M.—Five per cent. up to ten thousand rupees and above that five and a half.

G.—I want to have a fixed deposit of twenty thousand rupees. Could you not allow me six? All these Co-operative Banks give that much and sometimes more.

M.—I shall have to make a reference to our Managing Director in Bombay, and he might allow you six per cent. Of course I shall make my recommendation.

G.—I shall be glad to deposit such a sum in case you agree to give me that rate of interest. Otherwise I shall deal with the Central Co-operative Bank.

M.—I am sure he will agree, as we want to make our bank popular here, and if we get men like you as our supporters and patrons we shall soon establish our position.

G.—A friend of mine wants a little loan for building a house. Can he get it from this Bank and what are the conditions?

M.—What are his credentials?

G.—He is occupying a pretty high position in the Secretariat Office and draws a monthly salary of six hundred rupees.

M.—Has he any landed property?

G.—Not that I know of.

M.—In that case it will be somewhat difficult to accede to his request as the Bank gives out money only on good security. We do not take risks. Suppose, the man were to die, then who would pay back his debt?

G.—Suppose if I were to stand his surety?

M.—We do not take any surety independently.

We will hold you both responsible, jointly and severally.

G.—I shall consult my friend and let you know.

M.—What is the amount he wishes to take?

G.—Four thousand rupees payable by monthly instalments of one hundred rupees from the very start.

M.—That will be all right. You can take these forms and fill them and bring them to-morrow along with your friend.

G.—Thank you. You have relieved me of a considerable burden.

M.—Well, we deal in money. That is our chief business.

24

Seeing a friend off at the Railway Station.

Akbar.—The signal is down. Your train is coming. Can't you see?

Bashir.—Yes, there it is now, coming round the bend. I hope I shall find good accommodation.

A.—It probably won't be crowded to-day. Sometimes it is, and especially on Fridays and Saturdays.

B.—Most likely on account of week-end concession tickets.

A.—Yes. Last time we went to our village there was hardly any room in the train. We had practically to stand all the way.

B.—Oh, the traffic is increasing all the time. There are lots of people travelling these days. I wonder where they go.

A.—A busy Railway indicates prosperity and trade. Here the train is in. You had better take that seat on the other side.

B.—How long will she stop here?

A.—About ten minutes.

R.—There is plenty of time then; I need not hurry.

A.—Better reserve your seat by putting your bedding on it. Otherwise some-one else may take it.

B.—Yes, I shall do so. Please ask the porter to put my trunk underneath the seat and the tiffen basket on the rack.

A.—Wait, I shall get you a couple of good Dailies for the journey.

B.—Oh, it is so kind of you to bring me copies of the *Tribune* and the *Pioneer*. I like them both.

A.—The *Tribune* has greatly improved and the *Pioneer* too is very sympathetic towards Indian aspirations.

B.—That accounts for its popularity. I understand its circulation has been almost doubled. Besides, it is cheap for an anna.

A.—I am sorry you have got to go earlier than you expected. I enjoyed your stay so much.

B.—Well, I am sorry too, but I assure you I have enjoyed my visit immensely.

A.—I hope you will come again within the year.

B.—Oh, but it is your turn to come to me.

A.—I shall be delighted to do so if I can get away.

B.—Can't you come during the Holi holidays? I am expecting my eldest brother too, and we shall have a splendid time. He is very fond of you as you know.

A.—I will do my best to get away, and nothing will give me greater pleasure than to spend a few days again beneath the same roof with you.

B.—Well. Good-bye. The train is about to move. Thank you once again for your kindness.

A.—Don't mention it. The pleasure was all mine. Remember me to your brother, and I hope you will have a comfortable journey.

B.—I shall write to you as soon as I reach Ambala.

A.—Don't forget to do so.

25

Conversation between two friends, Manzur and Kanshi in the morning, after awakening.

One of them had a restless and disturbed night.

M.—Hello? Kanshi. How did you enjoy your sleep? I hope you had a good-night.

K.—Well! I slept well for the first part of the night, but the latter part was very restless.

M.—What was the matter?

K.—A mosquito was buzzing about when I turned in at ten. I did not mind it at first, but it bit my cheeks several times and left two swellings there.

M.—It must have been very annoying. I can't stand mosquitoes. They are an awful nuisance.

K.—Yes, I had a bad time with the beastly things. They settled on my pillow finally when I squashed them with my thumb.

M.—Didn't you use a net?

K.—No, I never thought they would prove such a plague, although I had heard that the place was a bit mosquitoy.

M.—Did you sleep after that?

K.—I covered my head and that gave me some protection. I should have told you that another one appeared after I had killed the first.

M.—That must have been most upsetting.

K.—The second one did not bother me much. I slept for an honr or so until I heard a pattering noise on the roof, and found that it was raining.

M.—Did it rain very hard?

K.—It began by drizzling, but soon it fell in heavy torrents. The roof began to leak just over my bed-stead. I got up and removed it to the other corner, but I had no sleep after that.

M.—I enjoy the noise of rain. It acts like music on me.

K.—I enjoyed it too.

M.—You should manage to get a net to-night.

K.—Oh yes, I should not like to have the same experience again. I shall have to order one to-day. Is it possible to get one ready made?

M.—You need not buy one. I have one which I can spare these days, and shall be glad to lend it to you.

K.—That would be very kind of you.

M.—Not at all. I would do it for any one.

K.—Well, I shall be most grateful.

26

On the receipt of a Report.

Conversation between a father and his son.

Father.—Come here, Amrit: Have you brought your progress report for the last term?

Amrit.—Yes, father, here it is. The school clerk gave it me this morning.

F.—Let me have a look at it. I see, you are quite good in English, but weak in Mathematics. You only secured thirty marks out of one hundred in the last test. How do you account for that?

S.—I know Algebra pretty well, but have no taste for Arithmetic and in Geometry I know the propositions well, but I am hopeless on riders. Still I shall try harder these next few months, and I hope I shall make up my deficiency.

F.—I shall go to consult your Headmaster, and if he advise me I shall get you a coach for this term.

S.—Yes, I think I need extra help as I am quite weak in the subject.

F.—I have a mind to send you to Roorkee for engineering; but that would be only possible, if you were quite proficient in Mathematics. What about your drawing?

S.—I am well up in that because I have a great liking for it.

F.—I am glad to notice that you get very high marks in Drawing. I wish you had the same record in Mathematics.

S.—I shall do my best this time.

F.—Let me see how you have done in other subjects. Your Science is pretty good. You got one hundred marks out of one hundred and fifty. What position do you take in the class?

S.—I stand second in Science. There is one other fellow who beats me by a narrow margin. He gets one hundred and five.

F.—That is good. I hope you will try to beat him next time. Your General Knowledge is only fair since you secured not more than forty out of one hundred.

S.—I am well up in History, but I cannot manage Geography.

F.—I am surprised to hear that, because Geography is a very interesting subject. I knew my Geography well when I was at school. What is your difficulty with it?

S.—I cannot remember names and get confused over cities and mountains etc.

F.—Do you study it with your Atlas?

S.—No, I have 'nt got a good Atlas!

F.—That is the reason you are so indifferent to it. You should get a good Atlas. Who is your teacher? Why has he not insisted on your having an Atlas?

S.—Master Ladha Ram teaches us both History and Geography. He knows the former subject very well, but I fear, his knowledge of Geography is very poor.

F.—I do not wonder at that. A good teacher arouses great enthusiasm amongst his pupils. I should like to meet him when I come over to your school to-morrow to see your Headmaster. I shall suggest it to him.

S.—Please do not say anything to the Headmaster about Mastsr Ladha Ram, because he will come down upon him, and the master is sure to suspect me, and if he does that he might make it hot for me. He is very vindictive.

F.—A teacher should be above such things, and if he harbours ill-will towards his pupils, he is not fit for his job.

S.—Those good old days have gone by when you had that type of teachers, although there are still a few here and there.

F.—Well, I like your Headmaster very much. He takes a lot of interest in his students and seems good and kind to all those who have to do anything with him.

S.—Oh, we like him no end. He is the best of the whole lot.

F·—I hope I shall have a better report next time.

S.—I will really try, father.

F.—Now, go and study your lessons.

27

Bath in the Sea.

Conversation between two friends who enjoy a stroll near the sea.

Abdul Majid.—It is a fine sight, is it not?

Dilawar Singh.—I am never tired of being near the sea and breathing in the cool breeze.

A.—Are any regattas held here?

D.—Not just here. There is a regular regatta club about half a mile away. I shall show you the road as we walk along.

A.—Do you know of any interesting places to visit in the neighbourhood?

D.—Yes, there are the caves on the island and then there is the light-house.

A.—How far is the island from the Pier?

D.—It is about eight miles.

A.—Is that so? It looks as if it were only about a mile off.

D.—Places on the water look nearer than they actually are, you know.

A.—Is one allowed to go over the light-house?

D.—One has to get a permit from the Admiral's Office.

A.—Could you get one for two persons? I should like to take my younger brother along with us?

D.—Well, I shall try to get a permit for three

persons. It will be better see the officer personally. I have a friend who is well known to him.

A.—Has bathing commenced yet?

D.—It will start within an hour or so.

A.—How is the water—very cold?

D.—Moderately cold at this time of the day. It will get warmer a little after noon.

A.—What is the best time to bathe do you think?

D.—Between one and two in the afternoon.

A.—Which is the best place?

D.—The place below the High Court Buildings is considered to be best.

A.—Is the beach shingly or sandy here?

D.—It is partly sandy and partly shingly, but the bathing is safe.

A.—Are there any dangerous currents?

D.—The sea currents are not to be relied upon, but they have got a netting around. So in case you are carried away the nets will keep you from being carried out to sea.

A.—Can I get a book of tickets? What is the price?

D.—Yes, you can get a book for five rupees containing twenty-four tickets.

A.—Does that iuclude the hire of bathing costume and towel?

D.—No, you have to pay two annas extra for a costume and towel each time you take them.

A.—Let us take a row-boat and coast about for a little before we bathe. The sea is smooth as glass.

D.—Do you want to go with a boatman or without?

A.—What do you say? We might take two boatmen with us. It is dangerous to venture out on the sea without some one who would know what to do in an emergency.

D.—I shall just enquire as I have never taken one on hire so far.

(*To the Boatman*).

D.—What is the charge per hour?

Boatman.—For the first hour our authorised charges are one rupee and eight annas, and for the second one twelve annas.

A.—Do you think the weather will keep fine?

D.—It is very hard to say that. There are clouds on the horizon. We might have a shower.

A.—Are there any steamer excursions from here? What is the fare?

D.—They have them on both Sundays and week days, and charge two rupees per ticket.

A.—Let us wait till the day after to-morrow and have a good excursion.

D.—I should prefer that to boating.

A.—The time for bathing has arrived. Let us get ready.

28

At a Carpet Shop.

Conversation between a buyer and the carpet-merchant.

Buyer.—Good Day.

Carpet-merchant.—Good morning, Sir. What can I do for you to-day?

B.—I want to buy a small Persian carpet. Can you show me some?

C.—Certainly. Take a seat. Here is a chair. I will show you some fine carpets. We have just received a fresh consignment from Quetta.

B.—I do not want anything very expensive. Show me some which can be had at a reasonable price.

C.—Let me show you first what we have got. You can then make your own selection. Our charges are very moderate. Now here is one. It is all wool with a mixture of silk.

B.—Ah! That is very nice indeed. What do you ask for it?

C.—Let me see my invoice. Its price is one hundred and fifty, but I am prepared to give it away for one hundred and twenty as we want to clear off our stock. Ordinarily it could not be had for three hundred even at the close of the season.

B.—This looks a bit old, though its design is quite attractive.

C.—Carpets are like old rice; the older they are the more valuable they become. We have some carpets which were used by the Mughal Kings, but they are very dear. We have had many offers from tourists and others but have not even considered them. We believe that they will bring us a fortune some day.

B.—I do not care for old carpets, but I know that some people are very keen on them. Haven't you anything cheaper?

C.—Oh, we have any number. Now here is one—very nice, from Bukhara—only eighty rupees.

B.—Pretty good : but I am not ready to give more than sixty rupees for it. A friend of mine has one exactly like it, and that is what he paid.

C.—Our prices are fixed. We do not lower them.

B.—Well, I shall go to the next shop ; they have some good carpets in the show-windows.

C.—Take it, Sir, you have come to our shop for the first time, We do not want to disappoint you, and shall make our profits some other time.

B.—All right. Please have it packed as I want to send it to an out-station.

C.—We could send it direct if you so desire; we always try to oblige our customers.

B.—That would suit me exactly. It will save a lot of bother and inconvenience.

C.—We shall be only too glad to do so. Please give us the address.

B.—Here is the money and ten rupees extra for packing and freight. You can return the balance after you have despatched it.

C.—We won't charge anything for packing, and will send the balance after deducting the actual freight charges.

B.—Suppose my friend were not to like it?

C.—We are prepared to take it back. You can return it even after a month.

B.—This is indeed a great advantage. I shall recommend your firm to my friends.

C.—We have been doing business with all big officers. You can ask any of them if we give satisfaction or not.

B.—No wonder, your firm is so popular.

C.—I hope your friend will like the carpet. You have made a good selection. You seem to understand a good deal about carpets.

29

At Tea.

Conversation between three friends, Homi, Rup and Koshari at Tea.

Momi.—I'am a bit late, it seems.

Rup.—Oh no; Koshari and I have only been here a few minutes.

H.—A friend dropped in just as I was about to start.

R.—Well, no harm has been done. The tea is ready; may I pour it out for both of you?

H. K.—Yes, please.

R.—Do you like strong tea?

K.—Not too strong.

H.—I like it rather weak.

R.—Do you take cream?

K.—I don't mind.

H.—Yes, if you please.

R.—Bearer, bring some cakes and biscuits.

B.—Here they are, Sir.

R.—Put them on the table. Won't you help yourselves?

H.—The tea is fine. Is it Darjeeling?

R.—No, it is some new brand. I have forgotten the name.

K.—It is certainly very fine and has quite an aroma.

R.—I am very particular about having good tea.

H.—It serves as a stimulant for the time being, although its excessive use is injurious.

R.—Are you ready for a second cup?

K.—No, thank you. I only take one.

R.—And you, Homi?

H.—Yes, thanks I should like one more. It is first rate.

R.—Shall I pour?

H.—A little more milk, please.

R.—Boy, pass the sandwich-plate.

H.—No, thank you, I will have a small piece of cake.

R.—Is your tea sweet enough? You have taken only one tea-spoonful of sugar.

H.—I take very little sugar; too much spoils the flavour.

R.—What fresh news is there to-day?

K.—I just glanced through the paper, but there was nothing very startling.

R.—What about King Amanullah?

K.—He is gathering his forces, and is sure to regain his lost throne.

H.—Practically the whole world is in sympathy with him.

R.—He deserves that fully.

H.—What news is there of the King?

How is your brother? I hear he has been ill for some time past. Thanks, he is making rapid progress and will soon be starting on a sea voyage to build up his health.

K.—That sounds satisfactory. From what one hears he must be personally rather a fine character-simple in habits, very kind and good to all.

R.—That is what a man should be.

H.—Well, it's getting on to five; if you chaps are ready we had better be moving.

30

At a Picnic.

Conversation between a Master and his Pupils during an excursion.

Master.—Now, boys, here is just the place for our picnic, under the shade of this large pipal tree and close to the canal. There is nice grass to sit upon. Let us take this plot.

Boys.—This is fine! May we call the others? They are over there looking for a place under that grove of trees.

M.—Now let us divide the work, and every one of us should do his part. Anant Ram, you are a scout, so you shall make the fire.

Anant Ram.—Very well, Sir. I could do it with a single match.

M.—That is like a good scout.

Indar Singh.—I shall bring some dry sticks. I have got a big long knife.

M.—Hamid, will you take the kettle and fetch some water from yonder well?

Hamid.—I had better bring a bucket full as the kettle won't hold enough. We shall require some for washing up afterwards.

M.—That's right. You are a wise fellow.

Moti.—I can peal the potatoes in the meantime.

Yaqub.—Let me spread this little duree.

M.---That's right. I am glad all have the spirit of service.

Shariff.—(With his companions)—This is a much better place. We were looking for one like it on the other side.

H.—Here is a bucket of water. Is the fire ready?

A. R.—Can't you see? Wait a bit though; let it stop smoking; now it's ready.

H.—I shall put the kettle on at once. The water will boil in fifteen minutes or so. The fire is burning nicely.

Y.—Let us unpack the cups and saucers. Here are the tea spoons.

H.—Bring the tea-pot, please. The water is ready. Let me fill it. Have you put in some tea?

I. S.—Put in a little hot water and wash the tea-pot first.

H.—How much tea should I put in?

M.—Three quarters of a tea-spoon will do for every cup.—We are ten. Put in ten spoonfuls, because some may like to take two cups—I am for one.

I.—Put this tea-cosy over the tea-pot and let the tea brew for about ten minutes. It will make a great difference in taste.

M.—Well, he seems to know how to make good tea.

S.—Here are some fruits and sweets which we have brought with us.

H.—They are quite fresh. The sweets are especially delicious.

A. R.—Will you have some, Sir?

M.—No thank you, I want nothing but this biscuit.

Moti.—We have finished our tea. Let us go off for a ramble.

M.—Yes, that is a good idea. Some one will have to stay behind to watch these clothes and utensils. Who would like to stay?

I. and S.—We are tired a bit, so, if you don't mind we will wait here.

M.—All right. Let us make a move and split ourselves into two parties. Hamid, you take the lead of one batch and take it to the jungle, and I shall take the other to this neighbouring village to show the boys an old monument.

(*After an hour they again meet*).

M.—Well, how did you enjoy your excursion?

B.—Oh, we have had a wonderful time.

M.—I am so glad. It is getting late. We should make a move.

H.—When will we have an outing again?

M.—Sometime next month.

31

The Public Garden.

Conversation between two friends on public gardens in general.

Hari Kishen.—Let us go out for a drive. I shall take you to the Lawrence Gardens.

Ahmed Din.—That will be very nice; I have never been there. I have heard so much about them that I should like to see them very much.

H.—Here they are. Let us get down and have a stroll first. This is a band day, and we shall hear some nice music on our return.

A.—Well, they are very nicely laid out, and the lawns are well-trimmed.

H.—Look yonder. That field is carpeted with primroses.

A.—The soil seems to be quite fertile,

H.—It is well-looked after. The Government spends lots of money for its up-keep.

A.—A good public garden is a great boon to the people.

H.—Certainly it is. It means more and better health.

A.—I see you have a tennis club here.

H.—Not one, but three of them.

A.—A well-organised club, besides affording opportunity for the cultivation of physical strength

can serve as a medium for bringing people of different nationalities together.

H.—We have a Cosmopolitan Club here which is open to people of all classes. The other two clubs are meant tor Europeans only.

A.—Let us sit here on this bench, and listen to the Band.

H.—Yes, I feel a bit tired, and a rest will be welcome.

A.—What Band is this?

H.—It is the Lahore Police Band. Is'nt good?

A.—Oh, splendid. It seems well conducted.

H.—The Bandmaster is a distinguished musician. He composes music himself.

A.—It is certainly the best I have ever heard.

H.—We have the Band thrice a week and that makes this place more attractive.

A.—Our Rambagh at Amritsar is also very nice though it does not come up to these gardens.

H.—I have been there several times. It is pretty fair on the whole; some portions of it are very beautifnl Indeed.

A.—It was first laid out by the Sikhs when they were rulers of the Province, but the British Government have improved it a lot.

H.—Is it at present run by the Municipality?

A.—Yes. They bear the major portion of the expenses which amount to about one thousand a month.

H.—In my opinion every town and village should have a garden, however small. They are the real breathing places. In fact they have been called the 'lungs' of large cities.

A.—I go to the garden almost daily, and there are a number of people who do the same.

H.—I do not know what I should do if there were no gardens.

A.—It is everybody's property provided one uses it well and conforms to the rules and regulations laid down by the management.

H.—Some people scratch the benches with knives and write their names and other odd things, trespass on the lawns and steal flowers.

A.—In my opinion such people have no right to visit public gardens.

H.—It is getting late: shall we move? I shall call the coachman to bring the carriage.

A.—It is well-worth a visit, and I have greatly enjoyed coming here.

H.—I am glad you came. Next time when you are here, I shall take you to the Shalimar gardens.

A.—I should simply love to go. I was there once some years ago for a short time, but the friend who took me had to catch the evening train, and hence we got scarcely more than a glimpse of them.

H.—I shall arrange to give you, and one or two friends a good luncheon there.

A.I— shall look forward to the day most eagerly.

32

At the Post Office.

Conversation between a gentleman and the various Post Office officials.

G.—Where is the General Post Office, please?

A.—(Passer-by) Right on the Mall. You are quite near it. Do you see a huge building with a Union Jack flying over the dome? That is the General Post Office.

G.—Thank you so much.

P.—Don't mention it, please. Delighted to be of some assistance.

(*To the delivery clerk*).

G.—Have you any letters or papers for me?

D. C.—Your name and initials, Sir?

G.—My name is D. R. Khanna, retired Civil Surgeon. I am here on a visit and advised the Post Office of my town in the United Provinces to redirect all my letters and papers to Lahore, care of the Post Master, till further instructions from me.

D. C.—Let me see my letter-safe. I think there are a lot of letters and small packets for a gentleman of your name and address. Here they are. There are quite a number of them.

G.—They have been piling up here. I should have called before now.

D. C.—There might be some with the registered letter clerk. You will find him at the next counter.

G.—Thank you, I shall see him presently. When does the English mail arrive?

D. C.—On Sunday morning as a rule, but sometlmes it is delayed on account of the late arrival of the mail-boat at Karachi.

G.—Will you kindly forward any letters for me to this address, for a week from now.

D. C.—Let me read the name. I can't decipher this word well.

G.—My handwriting is very poor indeed. In fact I should be ashamed of it. It is care of Lala Barkat Ram, Honorary Magistrate, Gujranwala.

D. C.—Your instructions will be carried out.

(*To the Despatching Clerk*).

G.—Kindly weigh this letter. Is the postage correct?

D.—It is ten tolas. Yes, it is within the allowed weight for two stamps of one anna each.

G.—I wish to register this letter. Where can I have it done?

D. C.—Do you see the clerk with a coloured turban talking to a lady near that window? He is the man who sees to all registered letters and packets.

G.—Must the ends be opened or closed ?

C.—You can have them either way, but if you close them yon have to pay extra postage.

G.—I would prefer that. How much more shall I have to pay.

C.—Let me weigh it. Yes, put four annas stamps more, and it will do. When does the Post Office close?

C.—The work of the General Branch goes on practically till six, but we do not deal with the public after four o'clock.

G.—That is hard lines; is it not?

C.—We come here at eight in the morning and go at six and sometimes at seven. Ours is a hard lot indeed, and with all this we get very little pay.

G.—What are you getting, may I ask?

C.—I have put in fifteen years hard and faithful service, and I am drawing only ninety rupees.

G.—Well, be patient and go on working honestly. I am sure your work will be appreciated some day.

C.—I hope so. The present Post Master is a fine man and he values honest labour. He has already recommended me for an increment to my salary.

G.—I wish you good luck. Good-bye.

33

At the Theatre.

Conversation between two friends, Behari and Mohan who attend a performance in company with each other.

Behari.—I should like to go to the Theatre to-night. Will you accompany me, Sohan?

Sohan.—What play is on to-day?

B.—*Dil Firosh.* It is an adaptation of Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice.'

S.—I have heard a lot about it and understand it is acted quite nicely. Have you seen the play before?

B.—I attended it in Bombay once some years ago, but have a very faint idea of the play now.

S.—Let us go to-night, then. What class should we go in?

B.—There is the orchestra class near the stage. I do not care to be so near the stage. I think first class seats will do well.

S.—Should we have our seats booked? Let me ring up the manager. Is he on the 'phone?

B.—Yes, his phone number is 4567.

(*On the 'Phone*).

S.—Is this the manager of the Alfred Theatrical

Company? Sardar Sohan Singh speaking. May I know if you can book two first class seats for us to-night?

Manager.—It is too late now. All the seats have been booked. However, let me consult the plan. Yes, I can reserve two seats for you in the fourth row on the sides, as all other seats have already been taken. It is Saturday night and we have usually a full house.

S.—All right, please reserve the seats. We shall purchase our tickets at the door.

M.—We charge four annas per seat for reservation.

S.—We shall pay that.

(*At the Theatre*).

Conductor.—These are your seats, Sirs. I have reserved them under instructions from the manager. I understand you asked him to do so on the phone. You are very lucky to get a place to-night as we have had to stop selling more tickets.

B—Indeed we are! We never thought that there would be any difficulty in getting accommodation. Otherwise, I should have arranged to get the seats reserved a week before.

M.—Saturdays are always full, and this performance has been very popular with the people.

B.—We are just in time; the drop-scene is up. Oh, the scenery is splendid.

S.—The acting is good and so is the music. This is supposed to be their best play.

B.—The first part is over. How did you enjoy it?

S.—It is very nice, indeed. I wish I had seen more plays like this.

B.—The player who acts the part of Portia is splendid. Is it a male or female?

S.—Don't you know him? He is Jaggan Nath, the well known actor.

B.—Do you wish to go out in the interval?

S.—No, I do not think so. We had better stay here. I am quite taken up with the play.

B.—The Company has quite a fair set of musicians. The man who plays the violin is especially good. His execution is masterly.

S.—The *tublawala* is also up to the mark. He seems to be a real expert.

B.—I do not care for the harmonium as a rule, but this man handles it very nicely.

S.—The curtain is up again. The second part begins. The third part is said to be very exciting. I am waiting to see the Court scene. Portia's real character will be revealed there. How cleverly she will win the case!

B.—The play is over. Well, how did you like Portia's part in the court scene?

S.—Beautiful. I have never seen a better actor than the one played her part.

34

At the Office.

Conversation between a youngman who seeks employment and the manager of a business firm.

Youngman.—Is this the office of the manager of the Firestone Tyre Company! Is the Sahib in? Will you kindly show me in or take my card?

Chaprassi.—Please be seated. Sahib is dictating notes to his stenographer, and he does not like to be disturbed when he is busy.

Y.—How long will he take?

C.—Very hard to say, as a rule he takes about half an hour or so. It all depends upon the work. To-day is the mail day. In all probability he will take a longer time.

Y.—Well, I shall wait patiently. I must see him, even if I have to wait for two hours.

C—Here! he has tapped the bell. He must be free. Come in; Sahib will be glad to see you.

Y.—Good morning, Sir.

M.—Good morning. Do you want to see me?

Y.—Yes, Sir. I have come to see you in answer to your advertisement for a clerk in the *Tribune*.

M.—We have had hundreds of applications ever since we advertised, and scarcely an hour passes when someone does not come for an interview or bring

letters of recommendation. It looks as if hundreds of educated people are out of employment these days.

Y.—That is very true, Sir. I have been in search of work for the last six months, and have not been successful in getting any so far.

M.—May I ask your name?

Y.—My name is Anand Kishore Mehta, and I passed my intermediate examination from the F. C. College.

M.—Have you any testimonials from your professors or Principal? I know, Dr. S. K. Datta, personally, and would attach great weight to his opinion.

Y.—Yes, Sir; here is one from my Principal, and one from the Headmaster of the school I was in.

M.—Let me see them. Well, they are entirely satisfactory. Dr. Datta, gives you a very good character.

Y.—Here are some more, if you care to have a look at them.

M.—No, that will do. A credential given by the Principal is quite enough.

M.—Have you had any office experience since yon left your college?

Y.—Not worth the name. I worked for a month with Messrs. Walter Locke & Co.

M.—Why did you leave them?

Y.—They discharged me, saying that I was not up to the mark in office-routine.

M.—I am glad you have spoken out the truth. People as a rule do not speak so frankly when their own interests are likely to suffer.

Y.—I owe this habit of speaking nothing but the truth and the whole truth to my college and school.

M.—Where did you have your schooling?

Y.—I matriculated from the local Dayal Singh High School.

M.—I can see the advantage of being educated in a good school and college. Every educational institution should put its stamp on its students. I shall be glad to take you on. Could you wait for a week longer as I have to get the formal permission of my Directors in Bombay.

Y.—I shall willingly do so, Sir.

M.—Well, you can start immediately. I shall antedate your appointment on getting the approval of our Head-Office.

Y.—Very well, Sir. Thank you for what you have done for me. I hope to do my duty to your entire satisfaction.

M.—I am sure you will, Mr. Mehta. I shall see that you get the right sort of training which will enable you to carve out a good future for yourself.

Y.—How very good of you! I shall come to-morrow morning at ten.

35

Conversation between two Boys witnessing a fire.

Manzur.—Come out Niaz, and see; there is a big fire in the city.

Niaz.—Where?

M.—Can't you see that red light in the sky to-wards the Railway.

N.—Oh yes, it looks like a big fire—let's go and see it.

M.—Let me put on my overcoat. It is rather chilly. You had better put on yours.

N.—I do not need it; I am well-clad.

M.—Please tell Gama not to go home till we return.

N.—I will take you by a short cut. It is only ten minutes' walk.

M.—Here we are. Look, it is a huge blaze. I wonder what could have been the origin of the fire?

N.—It is hard to say. Is it not Ishar Singh's shop?

M.—Which Ishar Singh? Brother of Lahna Singh who was our class-mate last year?

N.—Yes. They have a cloth shop, and are supposed to be very rich.

M.—That accounts for this big conflagration. What a bad smell there is!

N.—Look! hear the buzzing noise. It is the motor-fire engine. Let us find some safe place lest we be crushed in this crowd.

M.—It is always wise to keep oneself at a considerable distance from a fire.

N.—Just hear that crashing sound. I fear the roof has fallen.

M.—It looks like it. I wonder if there are any people in the house.

N.—I overheard some one saying that the inmates got a timely warning and escaped as soon as the fire broke out. Otherwise they would have been burnt to death.

M.—What a tragedy that would have been!

N.—I wonder if the shop is insured?

M.—I understand it is partly covered by a good insurance.

N.—That is one redeeming feature of the situation.

M.—Look at the long hose-pipes. They are fastening the pipe to the water-main.

N.—But the taps close after eight, and it is already half past nine.

M.—They open them up in no time as soon as they learn of a fire. There is a man on duty for that purpose twenty four hours.

N.—And is the fire brigade good?

M.—Certainly the fire brigade of the town is quite efficient and alert.

N.—The Superintendent, Mr. Newman, is a very conscientious man and does his duty without any regard to his own safety.

M.—The other day he rescued the lives of two young boys by going into a room quite enveloped in smoke.

N.—The firemen look fine in their brass helmets. They have to be very strong and hardy and brave besides. I wonder if they get a decent living wage?

M.—The fire seems to be under control now; the water is putting it out.

N.—The whole place has become smoky. My eyes have begun to smart.

M.—It is a fine sight. I had never seen such a blaze before.

N.—I feel sorry for the proprietors of the firm. They must have sustained heavy losses.

M.—I saw one old man crying and felt sorry for him. One hopes they will recover their loss by insurance.

N.—Let us go back. Gama must be waiting. He has not had his dinner. He must be cursing us.

M.—He is very loyal and faithful. Although he is stupid, yet I like him for his loyalty.

35

Watching a Cricket Match.

Conversation between two friends whose sympathies so far as the match is concerned are opposed to each other.

Rahim.—Come on, Sohan, sit down on this green grass. I have been waiting for you for the iast hour.

Sohan.—I am sorry I am late. I had to go to the hospital to get medicine for my father.

R.—How is he to-day?

S.—Thank you. He is much better now but it will take him some time to regain his former strength. Has the match begun?

R.—Yes, it began punctually at half past ten. My school is in. They won the toss and decided to bat first. The score stands at thirty for four wickets.

S.—Who are in? Arn't Sayad Ahmed and Rama Nath batting? I suppose they are your best players.

R.—Yes, they are. Well hit! That's a boundary for Rama. He is in good form to-day, and he has already made eighteen runs out of thirty. The first three men did not do much and were stumped out in quick succession. The bowling on your side is terrible.

S.—Oh yes; Jumma is a fine bowler. The other too is not to bad.

R.—What a pity! Rama has been caught out. We depended a good deal on him.

S.—Well done, Sardar, for catching Rama! I shall give him four annas during the interval which follows. I do not think your side will be able to pull up the score now.

R.—Let us watch and see. We have one more good batsman who will come after the sixth man is out.

S.—Hurra! One more player is gone. Bravo Jumma for bowling him out at the very first ball!

R.—Here comes Gulzari. He has two pads on and both of his hands are gloved. I hope he will add to the score in a few minutes. He is a splendid hitter.

S.—Go on, Jumma. If you put him out I shall give you a rupee.

R.—Give Gulzari a rupee for his two boundaries in one over. Look! they have changed the bowlers.

S.—He is going to bowl for catches. Wait and see what happens.

R.—Excellent! what a fine stroke. The ball is up in the skies.

S.—Watch the man. Yes ...., here it is, he is caught by Rahmat who hardly misses a catch.

R.—Now, it is hopeless. The innings are over and we score only sixty-five.

S.—Now my school is in. They have started a steady game. Four wickets for thirty. It is not a bad start.

R.—But no boundary; your men play like girls.

S.—'Slow and steady wins the race!' Look! the score has reached the figure of fifty for six wickets only.

R.—Your best men are all out. I hope they will all be bowled out before they make sixty even. Good! one more is gone.

S.—We have three more and we have to make only fifteen to come up to you. Two for the bye. Thirteen more only to make.

R.—How is that, Umpire? Out! Out! He is out.

S.—That is really bad. Buck up you fellows and hit a boundary. A boundary, a boundary after all! Do not be rash. Play steadily. Here is another out. The last man will make up the deficiency.

R.—Both the teams are well-balanced. It's rather nice, is'nt it, that both teams in the first innings have the same score?

S.—I am glad that my school was not beaten by yours in the first innings.

R.—Let us have some something to eat. I shall feed you to-day.

S.—Thank you. It shall be my turn to-morrow then.

37

At the Dentist's.

You go to a Dentist to have your tooth extracted. Conversation between you takes place as follows. (To a Friend).

You.—Can you recommend me a good Dentist?

Friend.—American or Indian?

Y.—Any wili do, but I think I prefer an Indian if he is as good as a foreigner.

F.—There are three or four Indian Dentists here who command quite good practice, and one or two of them have a larges European patronage. Is that not a good recommendation in itself?

Y.—I should think so. Who are they?

F.—One of them is Mr. Lall and the other Dr. Prem Nath Suri.

Y.—I suppose their charges are quite moderate?

F.—They are very reasonable and much cheaper than the American dentist.

Y.—Well, I will try one of them. Which is the better of the two?

F.—Both are equally good. There is hardly any choice between them.

Y.—Where do you go as a rule?

F.—I go to Mr. Lall because I know him personally, and I have always found him very courteous and attentive.

Y.—I shall go to him, then.

(*At Mr. Lall's place*).

Is Mr. Lall at home?

Servant.—Yes Sir, please take this chair. He will be free in five minutes' time. At present he is busy with a patient.

Lala Lall Chand.—Good morning, Maulvi Sahib. What can I do for you?

Please come to my room. Sit at ease in this chair, and open your mouth. Where do you feel the pain?

I shall put in a temporary dressing. It will now feel easier. The nerve is exposed and requires killing, but you will have to wait for one or two days.

Y.—I feel a bit relieved.

D.—Oh, the effect is bound to be instantaneous.

Y.—I will call on the third day.

D.—I shall look for you. Please try to come before nine o'clock as I have several engagements after that.

Y.—I shall be here exactly to the minute at nine. Thank you for this.

D.—I fear the tooth will have to be extracted. It is decayed altogether. Let me inject some cocaine first as that will deaden the nerves and you will feel no pain.

Y.—This is really wonderful. I did not not feel the jerk at all. I must say that I was quite frightened at first by some friends.

D.—Oh no, we use the latest scientific methods of drawing teeth. It is painless now.

Y.—Kindly give my teeth a general examination.

D.—Your teeth are in a bad condition and most of them will have to be taken out in less than a year.

Y.—What would be the cost of a false set of teeth?

D.—It is difficult to tell you exactly. It all depends on the number of teeth one puts on. My charges are very moderate. You need not be afraid of that.

Y.—I am very glad I have found the right person. I shall see you again after a few months.

D.—I am always at your service.

Y.—What should I pay you for this operation?

D.—Well, give me three rupees.

Y.—That is very fair. Here is the money.

D.—Thank you, Good Bye.

38

Taking out on Insurance Policy.

Conversation between agent of a well known Insurance Company and a gentleman.

G.—What is it, Ahmed?

Servant.—Sir, a gentleman is waiting outside. He wishes to see you on some business, he says. Here is his visiting card.

G.—Let me see. Lala Gobind Ram Khanna, Canvassing agent, Lakshmi Insuranes Company. Call him in, and bring a chair nearer to the fire-place; it is very cold.

A.—Good morning, Sir.

G.—Good morning, Lala Ji. Glad to meet you.

A.—I represent the Lakshmi Insurance Company and have come with a view to persuade you to insure your life for a decent sum which might serve as a provision against old age.

G.—Well, I have so far never believed in Insurance as it reminds one of death. Its association is very unpleasant.

A.—That is true to a certain extent. But we must remember that we have to die some day and should make provision for our wives and children.

G.—I am mindful of that, and I am saving money every month; at the same time I hope to live many years.

A.—Excuse my saying so, but suppose (which of course God forbid) you were to die a year or two hence, what would your family do?

G.—We live by hope, and I do not think I shall die so soon. However, as you say nobody can guarantee life.

A.—Don't you remember how many young people were carried off by Influenza a few years ago? Some epidemic may visit us again and there are a hundred and one accidents which might cut short a young life.

G.—No one can dispute that. But don't you think it is somewhat of a burden to go on paying premiums for an indefinite period of time if one lives to an old age?

A.—Not necessary. We have many forms of insurance. You might go in for an endowment policy. In that case you get a certain sum with profits at the age of fifty-five or sixty as the case may be, if you live that age, and if you die any time before that, your nominess will get the same amount in full.

G.—That is rather interesting. Suppose I were to get insured for 10,000; what premium should I have to pay every month?

A.—Let me consult my booklet. How old will you be at the end of the month!

G.—I am thirty-two now, and wili complete my thirty-third year in about two months' time.

A.—If you get yourself insured for ten thousand rupees with an endowment policy at the age of fifty-five, yon have to pay a monthly premium of thirty-two rupees and eight annas. You could pay that sum monthly, quarterly or half-yearly as suited you.

G.—I shall seek the advice of my elder brother in this matter, and let you know definitely in a week's time.

A.—Very well. May I leave this form with you? It is to be filled up by you in case you decide to take a policy, and then I shall arrange for medical examination.

G.—Why a medical examination? I do not want a job.

A.—That is only formal, but the Company always makes sure that the policy-holder enjoys good health.

G.—I do not think I shall agree to undergo it, although I enjoy perfect health.

A.—They also want to know a person's family history.

G.—They are over-cautious, it seems to me. All-right. I shall give my final reply to you after a week or so.

A.—I will call again next week.

G.—You are welcome to come, but I shall let you know on the 'phone.

A.—No Sir, I should prefer to come. It makes no difference even if you decide adversely.

G.—I will consider it favourably unless my brother advises me to the contrary.

A.—I am sure he will be in favour of the proposition. All big people are insured. Good Bye. Thank you for giving me so much of your valuable time.

39

At the Shoemaker's shop.

Gentleman.—Have you finished my shoes?

Shoemaker.—They are almost ready and only require the finishing touch. Will you try them on and see if they fit you. Here are the shoe-laces.

G.—The tops are rather narrow.

S.—Let me put in the last for five minutes, and you will get them on easily. Pull harder!

G.—I am afraid of breaking the straps.

S.—Do not be afraid. Stamp your foot. There you are!

G.—Are they not rather too pointed?

S.—They are as people wear them at present. It is the latest fashion.

G.—The toes must have room to move freely. I fear they will bring corns on my feet.

S.—It is very difficult to change them now. However, I do not wish to displease my customers. I'll dispose of them. Your size is a popular one and I shall have no difficulty in selling them. In fact there is a gentleman who has placed an order with me for a pair of shoes of that fashion, and his size is the same as yours.

G.—Well, if you can get rid of them I shall be pleased. Otherwise, I will take them.

S.—No, you need not. Please give your measurement once again.

G.—Well, when will you be able to have them ready?

S.—I fear you will have to wait for a fortnight at the least, as I am pretty full at present.

G.—Have you any ready-made slippers?

S.—I think I have. Here they are. Try these on. They are very light.

G.—They fit me all right. They pinch a little at the heels.

40

At the Bookseller.

Conversation between two friends and the Bookseller.

Nawal Kishore.—Could you give me the name of a good bookseller?

Ahmed Ali.—What kind of books do you require?

N.—I want to buy a few good books on current politics, and also want some school books for my younger brother.

A.—Messrs. Rama Krishna & Sons keep a very large stock of general books on Politics, Economics and kindred subjects, while there are several good bookstalls for school books. Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab-Singh & Sons is the oldest firm which deals in school books of all kinds. They are also Government Publishers. Then we have Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, who are equally enterprising and pushing, then there are a few other firms of minor importance.

N.—Let us first go to Rama Krishna & Sons. Where do they keep their show-room?

A.—They have recently put up new palatial buildings just opposite the Religious Book Society, Anarkali Bazar.

N.—I suppose, it is only five minutes walk from this place. We shall call at Gulab Singh's later on.

(*At the Shop*).

A.—Good morning, Lala Ji, let me introduce my friend, Lala Nawal Kishore, B.A., LL.B., to you. He wants to buy a few up-to-date books on Politics.

Lala.—Good morning, Sir. Pleased to have met you. What kind of books do you require? We have numbers of them here on almost every subject.

N.—Have you got *Unhappy India* by Lala Lajpat Rai!

L.—I am so sorry we are sold out of it, but a second impression is expected soon. In fact it is already in the press. May I register your name?

N.—Please do, and let me have it by V. P. P. as soon as it is ready as I am very anxious to read it Here is my address.

A.—Why do you not read *Mother India* by Miss Mayo of Amercian fame first? That will give you a better idea of the whole situation, and, moreover you will see both sides of the picture.

N.—No, no, I do not think I care to have the book. I have read enough in the papers to give me an idea of what she has got to say about India. I would rather wait and have the stuff I like.

A.—Have you got Shakaspeare's complete works?

L.—Yes, we have three or four editions. Here is one.

A.—Is this the latest?

L.—Yes, but we have also an illustrated edition with commentary and annotations.

A.—What is the price of this edition? It looks quite elaborate.

L.—I may tell you that this is second-hand, although it is as good as new. The gentleman who bought it four months back tells me that he kept it very carefully and used it only once. Its price is eighty rupees, but he is willing to part with it for fifty.

A.—Well, that is quite reasonable. I shall go in for it. Please have it packed.

L.—May I show you some of our new books which we received only last week by mail direct from London.

A.—I will come some other time. We are going to another firm to buy some school books. I guess you do not sell them.

L.—No, we only keep books of a general character and cater to the reading public of Lahore, although we sell a few college books, especially on Economics.

N.—This place is certainly worth a visit. Do you issue any monthly catalogue? If so, please send me one off and on.

L.—We do not issue a price list every month, but

we keep our customers informed of new arrivals. What kind of books interest you?

A.—Both of us are fond of reading books on current Politics.

L.—I shall bear that in mind and put you both on our list.

A. N.—Well, Good Bye, Lala Ji.

L.—Good Bye, Sirs. So good of you to have come in.

41

About their Schools.

Conversation between two Brothers.

Asha Dutt.—Now, Bansi, I must be off. If I don't look sharp, I will miss that 5 o'clock train for Amritsar. You know well enough I must be back in school before 9 p. m. I don't want to get into trouble.

Bansi Dutt.—That is the worst of a school so far away from home. Just look at me, my school is in Lahore hardly a stone's throw from our doors. We go home after evening studies. I should not like being in a boarding-school. Day scholars have more liberty of action. I love it because of its independence.

A.—Don't you make a mistake. Our school, in spite of its strict rules, has many advantages. There are teachers there who are all men of worth. Everyone is the possessor of three degrees. We receive the very best education. In fact, if I'm not mistaken, our school shows a higher number of passed candidates than any other in India.

B.—But supposing all that you say of your school is true, what is going to happen if you fall ill? You will not have your own people to look after you. You know that "there is no place like home," when one gets under the weather.

A.—Do not have any anxiety on that score. We are well looked after. The Principal's wife is a regular treasure! And as for home, one can better appreciate its love and care when one has been away for sometime, specially if one is deprived of it for some time. Now I must be off. Good-bye.

B.—Why, my dear fellow, I am going with you to the railway station, so don't say Good-bye just yet. You may say Good-bye to the rest of the family while I get our Motor-car ready.

A.—Well, thank goodness, that is over! Leave-taking is the hardest part of going away to school. However, it can't be avoided, so there's nothing for it but to keep a stiff upper lip.

B.—Are you comfortable? Sit more at your ease and place your suit-case on the back seat. Ah! now we will be off. There's mother waving her hand in farewell.

A.—Yes, I can see her. She feels the strain of this more than anyone. I cannot see father at all!

B.—He's not far away, you may be sure. Men don't openly show their feeling for their children like mothers do.

A.—You drive very nicely, Bansi, who taught you?

B.—Father taught me to drive a car, and he also teaches me in school very carefully. He is keen to give us both every opportunity.

A.—I will do my best to show I appreciate it.

B.—So shall I!

A. By heavens! that was a narrow scrape. I wonder who it is driving at that high speed? The fellow cannot be sober, or he is out of his senses.

B.—Here we are at the station now. I am afraid you have not much time to spare. You have your return ticket and will not not need to waste time in purchasing one. Come, hurry up here is a second class compartment with only two persons in it. Jump in. Good-bye, old chap. We were just in time. Write on your arrival. Good-bye, again.

A.—Good-bye, Bansi, thank you for the car ride. Give my love to all at home.

42

At Dinner.

Conversation amongst Father, Son, Brother and Sister.

Mother.—Dinner is ready. Please call your father, Shanti. Will you?

Shanti.—Yes, mother. I will go and call him. He is talking to a visitor in his Study. He does not like to be interrupted when he is busy with an outsider.

M.—Call Amrit in the meantime: where is he? He must be up-stairs. He is so fond of kite-flying. It is getting dark and he is still at the blessed thing. I shall speak about him to your father to-night. He is getting very naughty and does not obey me.

S.—I called him as I came down-stairs, and he said: "Coming, sister!"

M.—He is getting very lazy. I have often to pull him out of bed in the morning to be ready for school.

F.—I am sorry I kept you all waiting for me. There was a visitor whom I could not leave. In fact he is still in the Study as we could not finish the business for which he had some. Can we offer him dinner?

M.—Certainly, there is plenty to-day. We could easily manage for another person.

F.—I shall go and bring him in.

M.—Shanti, bring the new plates and spoons from the cup-board.

S.—Here they are. Should I also bring a fresh napkin?

M.—Yes, do! Here comes Amrit. Why didn't you come when Shanti called you? We would have finished our dinner by this time, had it not been for a visitor who came to see your father and who is just going to dine with us.

Amrit.—I was placing my books in order for my studies to-night.

M.—I wish you would take exampie from your sister, Shanti. She does everything at the right time. Now, behave yourself properly at dinner as we have a visitor to-night. Here they come.

F.—May I introduce you to my wife. (*To the wife*) My friend, Lala Kesho Ram, pleader, Amritsar.

Kesho Ram.—Glad to have met you all. Lala Benarsi Dass and I are old friends.

M.—He often speaks of you.

F.—Take this chair, please. Now, do not stand on ceremony, but make yourself at home.

K.—You need not tell me to do that. One knows when one is among friends. This is certainly an appetising dish, and so nicely prepared.

F.—We take a mixture of Indian and Western food, and the combination suits us very well. Our food is very spicy and heavy, whilst the western is light and easily digested.

K.—Certainly there is more variety in the English food, although I do not care for some of their dishes, and should find it hard to live on it as a steady diet.

F.—So should I, but I like their puddings and cakes and pies very much.

M.—Amrit, please pass this pickle to your father.

A.—Would you like to have some, father?

F.—No thanks, son. It is too pungent for me. Please pass me the salad.

M.—Please try these cutlets with boiled cabbage and turnips.

K.—Oh yes, I love this dish. I often take it at home.

M.—We are sorry we have no pudding to-day but we have *halwa* instead.

K.—That is very nice. I like *halwa*. It is most delicious. I have had quite a feast here to-night.

F.—You came unexpectedly. Otherwise my wife, who is very good at cooking would have prepared some special dishes for you.

K.—I have enjoyed thoroughly what we have had, I assure you.

43

The Motor-Car.

Conversation between two friends, Rama and Krishna who go out for a drive.

Rama.—It is very nice and cool to-day. Let us go out for a motor ride.

Krishna.—I should not mind. I love motoring. What Car have you?

R.—I have just bought a Fiat. It is very smooth-running. You will like it. Let me bring it from the garage. I drive myself, and have no Chauffeur.

K.—I suppose you keep a cleaner only?

R.—I have trained my bearer to clean and wash it, and I give him an additional allowance for it.

K.—That is very cheap. I wish I had done the same. I cannot drive myself. I get fearfully nervous.

R.—How much petrol does your Car consume? I guess you have a Chevrolet.

K.—She does twenty miles to a gallon on short runs and twenty-five on long ones.

R.—I fare better than you. Mine does twenty-five in the town and thirty outside. Bearer, is the tank full? See that you put water in the radiator.

K.—Is it ready now? May I sit at the front with you?

R.—Bearer, crank the car; I do not like to use the self-starter at the first run. Let me race the engine a little. The steering gear is somewhat loose. I shall tighten it on our return.

K.—She is certainly a better car. What about the parts?

R.—They can all be had here, but at present I have no need of them.

K.—Is there any speed-limit in the town here?

R.—They allow fifteen miles per hour although very few observe it.

K.—In my opinion it is ridiculous to have fifteen miles for a car; why, a good pony can trot that much per hour.

B.—It is almost a dead-letter law, although they will prosecute you if you go headlong at twenty-five or more.

K.—I have never been hauled up by the police so far. In fact I have given strict orders to my chauffeur never to exceed the limit prescribed by law.

R.—There is a car overtaking us. We are going twenty. That must be going twenty-five to pass by ours.

K.—Take care! There is a bad corner. The sentry on duty is holding up his hand. Better stop.

R.—I always obey a policeman's order. The number of accidents have certainly decreased since

they have told off policemen at various places to control and regulate traffic. They do their duty well.

K.—I quite agree with you. There is great improvement in the general morale and tone of the police in so far as this part of their work is concerned.

R.—Where should we go? Would you like to drive into the gardens?

K.--Yes, if you please. The road is very slippery. Look out for a skid.

R.—What is this noise? Oh! we have a puncture. The tyre has gone flat. Let me put on the stapney. The inner tube wants a patch. I shall repair it at home.

K.—What time must we light up? It is getting dark.

R.—The lighting time these days is half-past-seven. In five minutes' time we shall have to switch on the lights.

K.—We had better go back. I am dining out and have to dress before that.

R.—We shall reach home in ten minutes' time. There is an occasional misfire in the engine. The plugs require thorough cleaning.

K.—Well, we have had a most pleasant ride. I shall take you in mine some day.

R.—I shall be glad to go. A change is always welcome, although I do not care for the Chevrolet.

K.—The latest model has greatly improved. Certainly it is one of the most popular cars of the day.

R.—Most probably on account of its cheapness. People do not like to spend more.

K.—Mine has done me good service. I do not grudge having spent my money on her. She has ran over thirty thousand miles without being overhauled.

R.—That is a good record. You must have kept it very carefully.

K.—It is not owner-driven like yours, yet I keep it like the apple of my eye.

R.—That is the way of prolonging its life. Good-bye.

44

Meeting an old School-fellow after many years.

Amrit.—Why Gobind! who would have ever dreamt of coming across you after so many years?

Gobind.—Well, Amrit, I am right glad to see you looking so well. How are you doing now professionally? I have heard that you are a fully fledged Judge of the High Court! My congratulations, my friend; may you soon be sitting on the wool-sack!

A.—Not too fast, Gobind; I have indeed made rapid progress, but not so rapid as to become a Judge of the High Court. I am afraid your informant was misinformed, or he must have been only having a joke with you at my expense.

G.—Well, that may be as it may! What do you say to taking a walk with me to the debating Society's Hall on the Mall Road? I hear there is to be a debate on "National Dress" It is sure to be interesting to listen to. Come along!

A.—Right on! I am in need of something to raise my spirits. Have been rather dull lately.

G.—Come on then; let's be starting. As it is quite a way off from here, we had better take the first empty taxi-cab instead of walking.

(*At the Debating Society's Hall*).

Speaker.—Science tells us that the world was in

existence for countless centuries before it was inhabited by man; yet we know also that man lived upon earth for thousands of years before history begins—that is to say before the time of written records. Long before the existence of man gigantic reptiles and other fearsome creatures, unknown nowa-days, lived in the marshy swamps with which the world was covered.

G.—O! I say Amrit, let us clear out of this. I am sure it is very uninteresting to be told how the world was millions of years ago! I thought the subject was to be, "National Dress."

A.—Yes, let us get away.

G.—I am really very sorry to have induced you to come. I was told that the subject was very interesting.

A.—It may be very interesting to some people. Well, where shall we go now?

G.—Have you any objection to coming home with me? I am sure my father will be delighted to know you.

A.—It is very kind of you to say so. Whereabouts do you live?

G.—Not far from here. No. 23, The Mall. Let us walk there.

(*On arrival Home*).

G.—Father, let me introduce my old school-fellow and friend to you. Mr. Amrit, this is my father; father, this is Amrit Rallia Ram.

A.—It is a great pleasure to make your acquaintance.

G.'s Father.—Pleased to know you. Sit down, won't you!

G.—I say, Amrit, we have a very amusing servant here. My father gave him the name of Mr. Pinto, and he—the servant—is quite pleased with it. In fact he's so pleased that he has quite forgotten his own name of Bhagoo.

A.—He must be quite interesting. Where is he?

G.—(*Loudly*). Pinto! Pinto!! Come here at once. Here is Mr. Pinto. Ah! I see he has adapted shoes, stockings and a cap!

A.—How are you, Pinto?

G.—Given time and a clean shirt and collar, Pinto will soon learn English! But for the present, Punjabi is the only language he knows.

A.—Is this servant a Christian?

G.—Of the first water!

A.—I suppose before a week is out, your Mr. Pinto will be looking forward to an invitation from you to dine!

G.—Very likely he is anxious to seat himself before a plate, knife and fork, but I am perfectly sure he will not dine with me, for some time to come.

A.—I must be getting on now. Thank you so much for introducing me to your father. Come and dine with me to-morrow night at 8 o'clock, if you have the time.

G.—Oh thanks, I should love to; well, good night.

A.—Good night.

45

Characteristics of a civilised Person.

An imaginary conversation between two Students.

Bhim Lal.—What do you consider a "civilised man" ought to show as his characteristics, Kundan Lall?

Kundan Lall.—According to the derivation of the word, he is one who is a citizen, and we are told, that in "the good old days," a man was considered "civilised" if he lived in a city. In these modern days, however, any person in a town, or in the smallest village will think himself highly insulted if called uncivilised!

B. L.—But of course this is sure to happen if his city relations think him a little unpolished.

K. L.—Very likely. Now a days, "civilisation" implies something quite different to what it used to. As one writer has sold, it denote complicated modes of life in which every member is dependent upon every other for his well-being and the satisfaction of his need"—Primitive man never dreamed of such obligations.

B. L.—What you say has some sound sense. Man to-day lives in a social atmosphere, and considers himself to be civilised according to the harmony he is in with his surroundings, and shows, or tries to show, that he can go through life smoothly and easily.

His education teaches him that he must not give offence even to the very poorest, and that he must be an earnest student of humility and keep his manners thoroughly polished if he wishes to be classed as a "civilised man."

K. L.—I suppose such a man must be born and educated among the civilised or educated people with whom he is to live, so that he may unconsciously assimilate from them all the details of the life in which he moves and has his being.

B. L.—You will find that occasionally a very adaptable person from another grade of Society may accommodate himself perfectly to new surroundings so as not to give or receive offence.

K. L.—Still you must admit, that such persons are rare.

B. L.—But surely true civilisation implies something more than polish and adaptability.

K. L.—I agree with you; for to be really civilised is to be able to consider others before oneself, to give to everyone proper respect and reverence, and yet keep intact one's own self-respect and move serenely along the path of duty.

B. L.—In your opinion, then, these are the real characteristics of a "civilised man"?

K. L.—Not in my opinion alone; it is to be hoped that this is the opinion of the majority.

46

Dress.

A conversation on the Merits of Indian and Western Dress.

Brij Nath Martin.—I am feeling beastly hot here. I don't know how you feel.

Jugganath Pinto.—I am wearing a comfortable Indian dress, which is as nice and light as can be. Of course you will feel warm in those European clothes which are all buttoned up and quite tight and fitting. I really do not understand why Indians of the educated classes are discarding their own clothes. To my opinion it is ridiculous!

B. N. M.—Wait a bit! what has my European dress to do with the heat?

J. P.—You know that we are in the height of the Hot Season. And you have put on socks and boots —these in themselves must be terrible—just imagine your feet being encased in leather all day! Why they must be quite steamed and soft! Then there are your thick pants, shirt and vest, and over all a thick coat, a collar and tie and a hat! How can the body bear all these when it really requires no covering at all in weather like this!

B. N. M.—Do you mean that one should go about naked in summer? Personally, I cannot do without

my hat and boots. Yet, I see it is necessary to wear very light clothing in summer.

J. P.—It is not merely a matter of light clothing. All clothes should be loose to give comfort. Your tight fitting collars and vests may be the right things for Europe, but not in India. As for the hat, it is a useful article of dress and I can see no objection to its use. If society allowed, I would go about without a stitch if covering meant discomfort.

B. N. M.—Don't you admit that it is cleaner to use socks and boots?

J. P.—They are certainly neat and clean for walking or wearing out-doors. I should think however that the habit of keeping your feet encased all day must be not only dirty but unhealthy also.

B. N. M.—The European dress is neat and is not a hindrance to active life.

J. P.—I don't think it is neat. We wash our clothes daily because they are few and simple; your clothes have often to be on your person for many days together because they are costly and complicated and you cannot afford to have them frequently washed.

B. N. M.—Oh, do stop please you have it all wrong.

J. P.—No, I will not stop; let me finish what I have to say about your European clothes. As regards

their utility in active life, I quite admit that in winter and in cold climates they have their use. But in warm countries like India, whatever use they have in facilitating quick movement and saving time is counter-balanced by their expense, complexity, time wasted in putting them on and off, and the discomfort.

B. N. M.—What you say seems to be very sound, but I do not know whether I shall be able to act up to my convictions in the matter. I have become such a slave to this Enropean fashion that I do not think I should be comfortable in Indian dress again.

47

Their Schools.

A conversation held between Brother and Sister about the Merits of their individual Schools.

Amrit.—Do you know, Lajwanti, I have a very poor opinion of the school you attend!

Lajwanti.—Who cares for your opinion, pray? But all the same I consider it a far better school than yours!

A.—What makes you think that, I would like to know.

L.—Well, first of all your school is in the heart of the city; second, just fancy having to walk through those dirty, unhealthy narrow lanes before you get to your school! Why, the nasty smell is enough to disgust one!

A.—Let a girl alone for sweet smells and rose-covered-walks! Why take notice of these when the sights are completely out of view as soon as one is inside the school gates? But apart from these we are largely compensated by the capable and very efficient staff of Teachers, not excluding the fully proficient Drill Instructor and trained fife-and-drum band. Has your school anything up to these?

L.—Why, certainly, our school boasts of its very efficient European Lady-teachers. There we can learn to speak correct English besides having Music and the usual Educational Subjects.

A.—Do you imply be that, that we do not have an opportunity for learning correct English? If you do, then please get it out of your head at once. For we certainly have a very capable European gentleman to teach us English, and what is more he teaches us Grammar correctly. You know the man I refer to?

L.—Oh, yes. I am sorry I said that. I know Mr. B. very well.

A.—I think, candidly that we receive a far more advanced education than you get in your school.

L.—I am sure you don't.

A.—I am sure we do!

(*Mrs. R. their mother, intervenes here*).

Mrs. R.—Come, come, children! do stop talking like that. Mr. B. will be here in a minute or so. What will he think if he overhears you two carrying on in this way?

L.—Yes, mother, I am sorry I said what I did. I did not mean to hurt Amrit's feelings.

A.—And I, did'nt mean to hurt yours either, sister, so let's both forget it. You see we are supposed to learn manners in our school, and I fear I rather forgot mine.

L.—Thank you, Amrit, let's go and have some tea.

48

A Good Dinner.

An imaginary conversation between two friends, at the Dinner Table.

A.—I hope you are enjoying your dinner, Brij?

B—Thank you, yes; it's a splendid meal you have provided; but, by the way, pardon my ignorance in dealing with this fish. Does one use a knife and fork to it?

A.—I am sorry, that lazy Butler has forgotten to provide you with a fish-knife and fork!

B.—Then, you do use a knife and fork to fish?

A.—Only a special kind, but in their absence, I believe the usual thing to do is to use a fork with your right hand and a piece of bread in the left, taking care that you do not make the mistake of eating the bread you have used. I think the right thing is to leave that particular piece of bread on your plate along with the fork when you have finished with the fiish-

B.—Oh, bother! This Western civilisation is most unsatisfactory so far as meals are concerned. I prefer the old primitive method—Fingers—they were made before knives and forks.

A.—So I feel, for the matter of that.

B.—I say, Amrit, I wonder what "Caviare" is. Is it fish?

A.—Caviare is the salted and dried roe of a fish named the Sturgeon. It is a large fish found chiefly in the seas and rivers on the East of Europe, North America, and Western Asia. Do try this other kind of fish. You will find it very, tasty prepared in vinegar.

B.—Thank you. I will try just a small piece. Yes, it's splendid! I hope you will allow me to use my fingers?

A.—Why, certainly; may do so with pleasure.

B.—I am wondering when knives and forks were first used.

Do you know?

A.—Why, let me think a little. Knives became general much earlier than forks. It was not unttl the fifteenth century that knives were placed on the table. Even after knives had become general, forks were practically unknown. They were introduced into England from Italy. They have both, however, along with the spoon, come to be indispensable at the European table—and, I may add, among a vast number of educated Indians.

B.—Very interesting.

A.—Ah! here is my favourite dish—Stewed Prunes. Try some. They are lovely with custard. I am fortunate in having a good cook in Martin.

B.—Oh, your cook's name is Martin, is it? Yes, as far as I can judge, he is a capital cook. These

prunes are simply splendid; and the custard adds to the flavour.

A.—You will find this Toffee exceptionally good. It has been prepared by one of my daughters.

B.—Thank you. I must try some so that I can congratulate the young lady. It has been a real pleasure to be here to-night.

A.—It was so good of you to come.

B.—You will dine with me on Saturday next, at 7-30 p. m., will you not? It will give me great pleasure to have your company. and to introduce my wife and family to you, if I may.

A.—Thanks so much. I should love to meet your wife and family and will come without fail.

B.—Well, Good Evening; I shall be looking out for you. Come early, so that we may have a good chat before dinner.

A.—Good night.

49

Meeting of old Friends.

Conversation between two friends, Mohan and Rafique, meeting in a public place after lapse of ten years.

Mohan.—Hello, Refique! Is it you? What a pleasure to meet you here after such a long time!

Rafique.—What! Mohan? I am so glad to see you. It seems ages since we met last.

M.—I do not think we have ever met since we left our school.

R.—No, except once. I think I saw you for a few minutes at a marriage party five or six years back.

M.—Where was it? I do not remember.

R.—Don't you! Didn't you go to Ludhiana with the marriage party of our common friend, Lala Bal Kishen Khanna, Son of Rai Bahadur Lala Jumna Das, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner?

M.—Oh yes, I do remember it now. But it was a very brief meeting. We were so occupied with marriage ceremonies there.

R.—Well. What have you been doing since you left school? Much water has passed under the bridges since we last parted after matriculating from the Government High School.

M.—I carried on my studies further and took my Degree Examination from the F. C. College,

Lahore, and then went in for Law in which I passed two years after that. I began my practice at Amritsar in 1922 and am doing fairly well. I make about three hundred rupees a month. You know there is keen competition these days, and this profession has become overcrowded. How are you faring?

R.—I took to business immediately after leavieg the school, and served my apprenticeship with my uncle for six months, who had a very flourishing piece goods business. Then I set up for myself independently. Of course my father gave me a good start by allowing me ten thousand rupees. My income now amounts to over a thousand a month after covering all my running expenses.

M.—You are much better off than I. There is nothing like business.

R.—There is no doubt it. I wish you had followed my example.

M.—We have to be content with the lot appointed for us.

R.—That is very true. But don't you think that every man is the architect of his own fate?

M.—It is true to a certain extent yet a man is somewhat controlled by his circumstances.

R.—Where is our old headmaster, Lala Khushi Ram? Is he still alive?

M.—The poor man died of heart failure two years ago.

R.—What a pity! I thought I would be able to meet him. He was a grand old man. I shall always remember him affectionately.

M.—So shall I.

R.—How are some of our other masters?

M.—The old Maulvi is still alive and has just retired.

R.—We used to tease him a good deal, but he always took our pranks in good part.

M.—Oh, I liked him very much. He was extremely kind-hearted and good.

R.—He often inquires about you.

M.—It is very kind of him to do so. Please remember me to him and give him my best regards when you next see him. I intend to send him a small present one of these days.

R.—I am sure he will appreciate it very much.

M.—One can hardly pay back one's teachers interest and kindness.

R.—These days the relations between the teacher and the taught have become very business-like and mercenary. Those good old days ars gone by.

M.—That was certainly a golden age. I enjoyed my school life very much.

R.—We were very lucky to be in a good school and to receive our education at the hands of very capable and efficient men.

M.—I wish there were more like them now.

R.—Well, I must say Good-bye. I have to catch the three o'clock train. Glad to have had this opportunity of meeting you.

50

At an upholsterer and furniture-dealer's shop.

You want to buy some furniture for your newly-built house. Conversation between you and the Manager of the Shop.

Y.—Good morning. I want to buy furniture for my apartments.

Manager.—Good morning, Sir. You will find in our warehouse all you require. Will you have your furniture of mahogany, walnut, oak, shisham, teak or painted wood?

Y.—I should like something neat and handsome, but not too dear.

M.—Is your apartment large, Sir?

Y.—Tolerably, specially the drawing-room. But my Study is rather small.

M.—That is fortunate. We have a set of drawing-room furniture which will just suit you.

Y.—Is it substantial and strong, and what wood is it made of?

M.—Both strong and well built, and it is made of teak.

Y.—What does it consist of?

M.—There are six arm-chairs, four low chairs without arms, a big sofa and two settees. Please

come into the next room and I will show them to you. I shall take off the covers. The cushions are made of velvet.

Y.—Yes, the set is very nice. I do not like the colour of the velvet though. It is too bright.

M.—Well, we could replace it by any velvet or tapestry that suits you.

Y.—What is the price, may I ask?

M.—We usually charge Rs. 300 for a set of this type, but trade is so dull at the present moment that we will make you every possible concession. I will consult the proprietor. I am sure he will agree to give it away for Rs. 250.

Y.—I shall think over your offer, and will let you know definitely to-morrow. I would also like to show it to my wife before I purchase. In the meantime let me see some other pieces of furniture suitable for my Study.

M.—What are your requirements? I suppose, you would like to have a good waiting table, a book-shelf and a revolving chair.

Y.—Yes, I need them all. Let me have a look at some.

M.—Here is a good mahogany table. It is second-hand, but as good as new. We got it from one of

our European customers on his transfer to a distant place. It has been very well kept.

Y.—Oh; Europeans take a pride in keeping their things neat and clean. Some of our Indian gentlemen are also improving in that direction. What will you take for it?

M.—Its market price is one hundred and fifty, but we shall dispose of it for seventy-five only. That is a bargain price, isn't it?

Y.—Yes, it sounds reasonable. I shall take it. It could have passed for a brand new table. I am glad to find that you told me that it was second-hand.

M.—Well, we never cheat our customers.

Y.—That is what one would expect from a firm of your standing. May I see a few book-shelves?

M.—I am sorry we have not got anything in stock worth showing, but we could make one to order. I can send our head-mistri to your place and he will give you an estimate after seeing the size of your room.

Y.—That will be very satisfactory. Now, let me have a look at the revolving chair.

M.—We have got several kinds. Here is one. It is well-upholstered besides having castors on the legs. The other day Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gujjan Singh bought one for his office. We have also

supplied the Punjab Secretariat with a good many like these.

Y.—Please send it to my house, No. 16, McLeod Road, along with the bill.

M.—Would you like to buy some bedsteads or any other pieces of furniture?

Y.—I shall come some other day; I fear I have got to go now.

M.—Thank you, sir, for looking in.

51

Village Life.

A conversation between an European and a Village School-boy, (meeting for the first time near Anarkali Market).

Gentleman.—Is it possible that you speak English?

School-boy.—Not only speak it, but understand it also. Can I help you in any way?

G.—Yes. I shall be obliged if you will direct me to the Multan Road.

B.—Why, certainly, Sir, I am going that way and I shall be pleased if you will let me give you a seat in my Tum-Tum?

G.—O! thanks very much, but I prefer to walk.

B.—May I ask what your destination is on the Multan Road?

G.—Well, I have no particular destination for the present. But I may go on to Multan.

B.—Multan! Why don't you take the train there?

G.—I am afraid I cannot *take* the train." If anything like that is to happen the train must "*take*" me. Please do not be offended, I was only joking. What school do you attend?

B.—First, when living in Lahore I attended the Mission High School, where I was getting on very

well, until unfortunately my father died and our family removed to our village and I went with them.

G.—I'm sorry to hear of your bereavement and offer you my sympathy.

B.—Thank you very much, Sir; it is good of you.

B.—Since going to our village I have been attending the village Middle School, where I am doing quite well. Our school teachers there are very kind and capable.

G.—What is the name of your village?

B.—My village is named Niaz-Beg in the Lahore district, about nine miles from here. Will you not come and make friends with my Uncle there? I am sure, he will be very pleased to meet you.

G.—Thanks for the invitation. I am confident your Uncle and I would be great friends, particularly if he is anything like his nephew. May I ask what your age is?

B.—I shall be fourteen next Tuesday the 2nd March. Will you not come and spend the week-end with us and help us to enjoy my birthday. We will make you most comfortable. I should just love to have you with me for a few days. Please do come?

G.—Your pleading is not in vain. "Lead kindly Light," and I shall follow on.

B.—But why "follow on," Sir? Come with me in my Trap, it is ready here. Say the word only and I'll bring it round in a jiffy!

G.—Thank you, young friend, you shall have it your own way. By-the-bye! What is your name? and what and who is your Uncle? My name is Browne.

B.—It is so kind of you to give me your name, Mr. Browne. I am called "Niaz Ali." My father's name was "Niaz Beg." and the village is named after him. Since his death. my uncle, "Shamsher Ali Khan," at one time a Nawab of Delhi, is kindly looking after my interests.

G.—What you say interests we greatly, and makes me look forward to my visit. It has been said that "Like attracts like," and I am sure it is true as regards human relations. Every man seeks the company of those who are agreeable in taste, temperament and ideals. Identity of interests and tastes forms the basis of many friendships, and I feel that you and I are going to be good friends.

B.—Sir, I thank you. I perceive that you are a well read gentleman. I am very backward in English and I hope you will give me your help in it so long as we may be together. I will be extremely grateful to you.

G.—It will be a pleasure to do so. I am sure I shall find a very apt pupil in you.

On their arrival at Niaz Beg Village, introductions take place to Niaz Ali's Uncle and family).

G.—I am proud to make your acquaintance Nawab

Sahib Bahadur, and I hope I may not be presuming upon your nephew's kind invitation?

Nawab.—Not at all, not at all! please do not suggest that all the pleasure, and honour is yours. We are prouder and more pleased to make the acquaintance of so worthy a gentleman as yourself. Your company for a few days at the least, will afford us the deepest gratification.

(*To his Nephew*).

Niaz Ali.—Please show Mr. Browne his room, and see to his comfort while we prepare for his reception at the dinner table.

(*Then turning to Mr. Browne*).

Mr. Browne.—Will you kindly accompany my nephew who will see to your comfort till we meet at the dinner table in an hour's time?

G.—Thank you, Nawab Sahib.

B.—Let me lead the way, Sir, these rooms are in the old fashioned style and rather puzzling at times.

52

Self-Help.

A conversation between a Headmaster of a School and a backward Pupil.

Headmaster.—Now look here, Jug Deva, what do you think will become of you if you do not "put your shoulder to the wheel," and help yourself. If you do not try to do your Algebra and other tasks by your own efforts you will surely suffer for it in your later life.

Pupil.—Sir, I do try, but I am always failing.

H. M.—There now! Do not tell me that. You have often read 'If at first you don't suceeed, try again; and again, for 'where there is a Will, there's always a way.' A man, or for that matter, a boy, is what he makes himself. Should you be constantly getting others to help you, you will never try to help yourself. The habit of self-help must be cultivated from one's earliest years.

P.—My teacher has often told me that I have no brains!

H. M.—No brains! certainly you have brains if you will only use them. Now just tell me who was that Great—I may say, the Greatest—Inventor the world ever produced, who was once told by his teacher that he had no brains?

.P—Please Sir, it was Thomas Alva Edison.

H. M.—There you are! I told you that you had brains, and as you could use them in one instance you can do so on all, if only you try.

P.—Thank you, Sir, I will try my best to study better in the future.

H. M.—That's the spirit to have, and so long as you keep in that spirit you will conquer and not fail.

P.—Some say, Sir, that great men are born. Is this true, Sir?

H. M.—I am glad to hear you ask such a sensible question. It plainly shows that you have deep power in your brain. People to become Great must achieve Greatness. The ones who belong to this class have climbed to such heights by their own efforts. The great statesmen of democratic countries have all risen to greatness by self-help. In India too, there are thousands of men who by their own perseverance and hard work have come to the front.

P.—I again thank you, Sir, for giving me the privilege of listening to some sound advice. I will follow it to the very letter, Sir, and will try to prove worthy of the school in which you are Headmaster.

H. m.—Shake hands, Jug Deva. I feel sure you are going to try your best. You may go home now.

P.—Good evening, Sir, I thank you.

53

About yeur Neighbour.

Conversation between two friends about a new neighbour.

Dina Nath.—Hello! Chaman, how are you?

Chaman Lall.—Quite well, thank you, Dina Nath. It is long since we had a chat. Come and sit down.

D.—Who lives next-door to your house? I saw a tall well-built gentleman with a family getting into a dandy car just as I came.

C.—Yes, he has just occupied the house which is ours, as you know. He is a retired Tahsildar and wants to settle down in Lahore.

D.—What is his name? He seems to be quite rich.

C.—I do not think he is very rich, but he has enough to live on in comfort. He will draw a pension of about Rs 200 a month.

D.—And then, he must have amassed great wealth. These Tahsildars are seldom honest. They live far beyond their means. Just fancy, a man getting two hundred rupees keeping a motor-car in Lahore.

C.—I do not know his antecedents. He was known to my father, and he thinks he is a good man. His family have made great friends with us since they came.

D.—How large family has he?

C.—He has two sons and three daughters.

D.—How old are they and what are they doing?

C.—The eldest son, Kanshi Nath, has just passed his Intermediate Examination and has joined the third year class of the local Government College. Next to him is a girl who has just been married to a young barrister, and the other two girls and the boy are at school.

D.—How old is the eldest boy?

C.—He is little over twenty. He is very sociable and plays well. In fact it was on account of his interest in sports that he got admission to the Government College, otherwise it is very hard for an ordinary student to get in.

D.—Does he come to your place very often?

C.—Oh, they spend most of their time here. All of them are very friendly and kind. One of the girls sings beautifully whilst the other plays on the *Sitar*.

D.—I wish I had met them. I am very found of music.

C.—I will introduce you to them to-morrow. Come a little earlier if you want to meet them because in the evenings they go out for drives.

D.—Is the lady of the house educated?

C.—Yes, she can read and write Hindi, but she is very refined and sensible, She is 'the man of the house' and keeps control over every one of them. The old man is a bit cranky, but all the same I like him immensely. He is a loving husband and good father.

D.—It is nice to have good neighbours, is it not?

C.—We consider ourselves to be very lucky in having them so close by. We were feeling so lonely here, and as you know our neighbour on the left is rather quarrelsome and bad. We fight shy of the whole family.

D.—What is he?

C.—He is working in the P.W.D. He often fights with his wife at night who has got a fiendish temper. They are an awful nuisance. But for our Tahsildar friend and his family, we should have left the house. We were seriously thinking of shifting.

D.—Well, I must go now. I shall come to-morrow at about four.

C.—Must you go, Dina? Can't you stay for half an hour more? It is quite possible they may come back shortly.

D.—My mother is all alone in the house, and she asked me to come back before dusk. Father has gone on tour. Well, Good-bye.

54

At the Museum.

Conversation between Boys and their Teacher.

Boys.—Sir, we have half-holiday to-day, and if you are agreeable we should like to pay a visit to the museum.

Teacher.—Yes, that is a good idea. I shall be pleased to go with .you. How many boys would like to see the museum? Hands up. Almost the whole class.

B.—The bell has rung. Let us get together. May we leave our books in our desks?

T.—Those who live near the school might go home and come back within twenty minutes, and the rest could leave their books in the room. I shall be able to go after half an hour as the Headmaster has asked me to do something for him immediately.

B.—Very well: we shall be here in a short time. Some of us might like to refresh ourselves a little before starting.

T.—I am ready now. Are all the boys present?

B.—Yes Sir, we are all here. Shouid we start off?

T.—Yes, be careful. You, Gyan Chand, lead the way and ses that no one does any mischief on the

way. Watch the traffic and keep on the footpath. Some of the tongawallas are very rash drivers. I shall follow on my bicycle.

Gyan Chand.—Wait till Master Jacob arrives. He will take us round. Look yonder, he is coming. You, Mahmud, go and take his bicycle and put it in the stand.

T.—I am sorry I kept you waiting, boys. I was detained near Anarkali on account of a little accident. It might have been very serious if I had not caught hold of a small boy who would otherwise have been run over by a motor-car. Let us pass this stile one by one. It records the number of visitors each day as they pass. Isn't it wonderful?

B.—What a big place! It is the first time that most of us have visited the museum. It is a pity that no one ever thought of bringing us down here. It is good of you, Sir, to have thought of it.

T.—Let us begin to see the exhibits systematically. The hall on the left should be an interesting place. It has all kinds of hand-woven country cloth.

B.—Oh, we never thought that our countrymen could produce such nice fabrics. Is it Ludhiana cloth?

T.—That is the chief purpose of a good museum. It shows very vividly what a country can produce. I am sure you will be better patriots if you visit the museum oftener.

B.—Look, what is in this glass-case? They look like real birds and beasts of the jungle.

T.—They are all stuffed. They will keep like this for centuries. In some countries dead people are kept in this way. Havn't you read about the Egyptian mummies in your Geography book?

B.—O! Look at this case of brass things! Are they not fine?

T.—Yes: those are brass things made at Benares and Jaipur and other places in India. They are exported to foreign countries in very large quantities and I understand, they fetch a very high price there.

B.—These clay-toys are superb! I wonder where they are made?

T.—Don't you know they come from Lucknow? They are indeed very fine.

B.—Our Drawing Master is very good at making clay models, but he cannot make anything like these.

T.—These seem to have been made in moulds. There is a regular industry in Lucknow of clay things.

B.—Let us go to the left wing of the hall and see those musical instruments.

T.—Don't you feel tired now? We might reserve that for some other occasion. Please go out ana wait for me as I should like to meet the Curator Rai Bahadur Sita Ram.

55

Truth.

An Imaginary conversation between two Indian Gentlemen on the value of Truth.

Hemraj.—Well, my friend, I am very pleased to see that you attend these lectures. There is always something worth listening to and remembering in them.

Govind Chand.—Yes, Doctor Hemraj, you gave us a fine exposition of Truth, and it will do all your hearers a great deal of good.

H.—I find that in all ages and in all countries, people have agreed that there is no Religion higher than Truth.

G. C.—No! the practice of Truth has been commended not only as a policy but also as a sound principle.

H.—Hence seekers after Truth have to suffer much and may be failures-in-life from a worldly view-point. but theirs is the joy of having lived and sacrificed for a glorious ideal.

G. C.—You will agree with me, Doctor, that Truthfulness is the quality of being true and genuine, the practice of adhering to the Truth by word and deed?

H.—Of course. You have given a right definition of Truth. It is thus a quality of character, a virtue, a matter of practice, a habit.

G. C.—Who has not heard the inspiring story of the life of that great Indian apostle of Truth—Harishchandra, who for the sake of Truth gave up crown and kingdom and worked as a menial !

H.—And may I remind you, in deep veneration, how this King for the sake of Truth and in the execution of his duties, raised the axe against his only son! How wonderfully is here displayed the strength which Truth gives a man to do his duty.

G. C.—It is indeed a Foundation virtue. Some measure of Truthfulness is necessary, or mutual trust would be impossible—Society could not exist. The best in life is founded upon it, and a great deal of the suffering we see about us arises from failure to trust in truth. Untruth works evil, but half-truths are even more harmful.

H.—Yes, "A lie which is all a lie may be met with and fought outright. But a lie which is half a truth is a harder matter to fight," so says Tennyson.

G. C.—What is the want of Truth due to, in your opinion, Doctor?

H.—The want of Truth may be due to many causes. The deliberate intention to deceive is the

most common and unworthy impulse, but moral cowardice, a false courtesy, and carelessness, are other fruitful sources of untruthfulness.

G. C.—Don't you think, Doctor, that Truth in the world of wicked men may bring suffering and loss; but ultimately, both from the spiritual and material point of view it is bound to bring success and happiness?

H—I should say, that just as Truth has been commended, so Falsehood has from old time been condemned. Noble natures have always instinctively withdrawn from it. Truth is an important moral virtue in any noble character.

G. C.—Has it any influence, you think, on individuals and nations?

H.—Truth in dealing with individuals and nations inspires trust and respect. Take for example George Washington of America. Its absence produces suspicion and mistrust, as in the case of Charles I. Untruthfulness leads to other sins. Hear what the Poet Scott says:—"Oh what a tangled web we weave when first we practise to deceive."

G. C.—I'm much obliged to you, Doctor; I feel all the better for this conversation. Good-bye! I hope we shall meet soon again!

H.—Thank you, Govind Chand, we have received mutual benefit this evening. Good-bye!

56

The Amritsar Golden Temple.

Two Gentlemen speaking on the merits of the above Temple.

Thakur Das.—I say, Kundan Lal, have you ever seen that beautiful building in Amritsar, called the Golden Temple? Have you ever been inside it? Do you know its history? If you do, then please let us hear it; I am sure young Chaman would like to hear it very much.

Kundan Lal.—The Golden Temple, my dear Thakur Das, is built, as you know, on a site which was the gift of Akbar the Great, and is one of the most imposing edifices in North West India; it truly deserves the title 'Golden.' As one looks and wonders at it, one cannot help recalling the lives of that noble band of 'Gurus' who by their devotion and self-sacrifice established a religion, a people, and a kingdom.

T. D.—This is most interesting, please continue. You like it Chaman?

K. L.—If I will not be tiring you, I can give you all particulars about that Temple. Amritsar happens to be my native place.

T. D.—Oh, that's nice. Personally I know nothing about it; and shall be glad to hear what you can tell us, won't we Chaman?

K. L.—That Temple is not only beautiful, but Majestic. It is very much grander on festive occasion such as *Diwali*, or the Birth Day of Guru Nanak. It was on the anniversary of the Birth Day of that Guru that I first happened to visit it. The day was bitterly cold and the sun had hardly risen; but the temple and all its courtyards were already crowded. Thousands had flocked from far and near to pay their respects to their great religious Teacher. In whichever direction we looked, we saw bearded men with their big turbans—What's the metter Wilson?

(*This last was said to the Servant, who broke into the Conversation*).

Wilson.—Tea is ready, Sir, and the Mem Sahib is calling for you. I am sorry to have interrupted your conversation.

K. L.—Come on, Thakur Das, let's have some tea before it gets cold. Bring little Chaman with you, please.

T. D.—Well, I hope there will be no objection to you continue your story of the Golden Temple when we are seated at the tea-table. I am sure the ladies will be as interested as Chaman and myself?

K. L—Well, I left off about seeing all those bearded men there. They were not in an attitude of war but in that of pious devotion. Those who think of the Sikhs only as great fighters would do

well to watch them on this day when they are full of religious enthusiasm.

Mrs. K. L.—Oh, bother it all! Listening to you I have upset the sugar-bowl. Ah! here comes Mr. B.!

Mr. B.—Very much so indeed! The Golden Temple at Amritsar is spoken of all over the world.

Perhaps you know that there is yet another Golden Temple of the Buddhists in Rangoon, Burma, which is called in their language. "The Showe-de-gum Pagoda"? But I am afraid I'm "butting" in.

K. L.—Not at all Mr. B. I was almost at the end of my story...........

Mr. B.—When I "butted" in? I am sorry.

K. L.—Rather it was Mrs. K. L. who "butted" in by exclaiming about the upsetting of the sugar-bowl.

Mr. B.—Ladies as a rule are very interested in these kinds of subjects.

Mrs. K. L.—And gentlemen also, taking young Chaman and Mr. Thakur Das as examples.

T. D.—Thank you, I deserve it!

Mr. B.—I have proposal to make; what about taking a trip, all of us, to see he Golden Temple at Amritsar?

Mrs. K. L.—Yes, that will be splendid! Let us start from here on Tuesday morning.

(*And so it was settled*).

57

Better Late than Never.

A party of men were stranded on an island. Some felt stronger than the rest and started in search of water and food while those who were weak remained behind. The following conversation was carried on by both parties.

Weak Party:—(*Ram Das speaking*).—Friends, we who are unable to go in search of food and water, had better have rest till those of you who are strong return. Don't you think this is the right thing to do?

Strong Party:—(*Lala Jamji speaking*).—It will be quite ali right. You must be extremely tired and hungry. Try and get a sleep till our return; sleep will strengthen you. We will try and return quietly with both food and water, please God!

(*The Strong Party goes in search of water and food*).

No. 1:—I say, Tara Chand, please take the lead and we will follow in Indian File. I am not a good Scout.

No. 2:—Righto! But I warn you that I am as ignorant as a new-born babe as far as the interior of this island is concerned. Still I will do my best.

No. 1:—I'm sure you will. I feel very sad when I think of the plight of those poor fellows whom we have left behind.

No. 2:—For their sakes, it is to be hoped, it will not be long before we can return with the life-sustainers—food and water. Ah! What is that? Did you not hear a crackling sound just now?

No. 3:—Hush! Stand still. I can see a herd of "Starling." I am going to shoot. Be quiet.

(The shots from both barrels of his fowling-piece, drop two of the animals).

No. 1:—You have bagged two, and I think we had better take them to those poor hungry friends in camp, one or two of whom seem to me very near the brink of death.

No. 2:—Not so! We must get water first. I have a notion we are not far from a stream; these animals cannot exist without water any more than man. Let us spread out at intervals of fifty yards always keeping each other in sight.

(But it was a long search before water was sighted and eagerly did they drink their fill, and filling the vessels which they carried, prepared to return to their weak friends).

No. 1:—Let us hurry! The poor fellows there must find it hard waiting for us!

No. 3:—We have come a very long distance, and it will take us longer to cover our return journey, because of our loads.

In the meantime the weak Party have had their sleep, awaking with parched throats and empty stomaches).

No. 1:—What a time those fellows are taking to return! The darkness is creeping upon us now. I hope they will not lose their way!

No. 2:—O! how hungry I feel! And how thirsty! I'm afraid I shall not hold out much longer.

No. 1:—There they are! They seem to have been successful in their search!

No. 2:—O! but how long they have been!

No. 1:—Cheer up! Here they are; "it is better late than never!"

58

Town and Country Life.

A conversation which you may have with a Country Cousin.

Lala Benarsi Das.—What's your opinion, Devi Das, about Country and Town Life?

Devi Das.—You know the old saying "God made the Country and man made the Town." In the country we are surrounded with nature's handiwork, but in the Town it's everywhere the handiwork of man. As far as I concerned I prefer the country, or village life to that of the Town or City.

L. B. D.—Do you think country life more healthy.

D. D.—Not only more healthy, it is more natural than that of the Town.

B. D.—But—

D. D.—Oh, I know what you were about to say regarding villages. Yes, I admit that villages as a rule are very insanitary. But you ought to live in our village; you would find that an 'Exception to the rule.' Poets have always Idealised Country Life, and the children show an instinctive longing for it.

B. D.—I know there is quiet and calm in the country and the life is more conducive to perfect development, but apart from these one has no chance of mingling with the educated classes nor of moving with the times.

D. D —Talk about mingling with educated classes! why what is more important to achieve than mental calm, moral activity, and physical development? Country Life is less wearing, and exhausting than that of the town.

B. D.—Explain yourself; how is it 'less exhausting and wearing'?

D. D.—Life moves more slowly, certainly. Exertions are less strenuous, and consequently the average life is longer in the country than in the town. Intercourse with nature, quiet study and thought, lead to a higher mental development than is possible amid the distractions and turmoil of town life.

B. D.—Town life on the other hand has many advantages. The educational privileges are greater, the means of obtaining employment are more numerous and more remunerative. The stir and bustle of town life acts as a stimulus, and men become brighter and more energetic. The town dweller gains a certain amount of polish and ease of manner from constant contact with his fellows.

D. D.—Your defence of town life is at least logical if not wholly true.

B. D.—My dear cousin, you cannot help but conclude that, ignorance, prejudice, and narrowness of mind are more characteristic of country than of town life.

D. D.—The difference between the two, in these modern days, is far less than formerly, owing to improved means of intercourse. The overcrowding of towns is becoming a serious problem to the political economist. A return to country life, improved by the facilities of the town is urged by many.

B. D.—Well, I think we are quite in harmony with each other, for the Ideal Life is to combine the advantages of both, to keep in touch with the keen intellectual life of the town and yet to remain in the sweet surroundings of the country.

59

Cowardice.

A conversation on Cowardice is carried on between yourself and a Man lacking in courage.

Yourself.—Look here! I cannot allow this unseemly conduct. Why did you run away yesterday when Mr. B. accused you of being a liar and a coward?

Man.—Mr. B is a very fiery-tempered man!

Y.—That is no reason for your conduct! I'm afraid Mr. B. is right in calling you a coward. Perhaps you don't know that cowardice in any form, physical or otherwise, is a degrading trait of character! It is opposed to all manliness. Why did Mr. R. call you that?

M.—Because I beat his dog when it had stolen my food. He said that it was a lie.

Y.—Do you know kindness to animals is one of the most important duties of man? You have beaten a poor helpless puppy so unmercifully that you ought to be ashamed of yourself. In the first place it was really your own fault in keeping your food in such a position that the puppy could get at it—if what you say is the truth! I do not believe you any more than Mr. B. does. Cruelty is only a coward's action and deteriorates any character. Even a criminal shows daring, and is sometimes admired for his

courage; but you have some evil habits which I feel sure arise from lack of courage. Cowardice breeds untruthfulness, for one thing.

M.—Thank you. I'm sure you mean well. I shall not forget your words.

Y.—Where will be the use of merely remembering what I have said? You must try your best to be a Man. Moral cowardice is worse than physical cowardice. A man who has not the courage to stand by his opinions and convictions is a moral coward.

M.—Then what must I do?

Y.—In the first place, go and apologise to Mr. B.

M.—I will write him a letter of apology.

Y.—That you must not do. Take your courage in both hands and offer a personal apology. I know it will be hard to do so in your case—on account of your lack of courage—but you will find the old proverb stands good something attempted, something done."

M.—Thank you, I will take your friendly advice.

Y.—That's right; I shall be glad to hear the result of the interview. Good morning.

M.—Good morning, Sir.

60

Fruit flowers, and Vegetables Show in Lawrence Gardens, Lahore.

The following conversation took place on the Exhibition Grounds.

Malik.—Hello! Devi Dass, are you too, exhibiting?

Devi Dass.—Why, yes; How are you?

M.—Thank you, I am 'O. K.,' how's yourself?

D. D.—Quite well, thank you: what are you showing?

M.—Nothing much. If it had not been for our European Manager, I don't think I would have entered as a competitor. He is very keen on it! He is quite an expert in the latest modes of packing Fruits and Plants.

D. D.—So I have heard. I know your Manager intimately, he was putting up at my house in Niaz Beg village for about a month, before he came to you as Manager. Don't you remember coming over to my house some time ago and offering him the job?

M.—Yes, I do remember; you were there at the time weren't you?

D. D.—Of course. We were all very sorry to part with him. For an European, he is very broad-minded. It's a pity they are not all like him!

M.—He is a gentleman with very high principles. He is what I should call, a real gentleman. He works very hard.

D. D.—I'm sure it must be a pleasure to be able to rely upon so trustworthy a man! Oh, here comes the Fruit Expert, Sardar Lall Singh, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Cal.) of Lyallpur, I must ask him about letting me have an extra table.

Sardar Lall Singh.—Hello! Devi Dass; Hello! Malik. What's the trouble now?

M.—Nothing wrong with me, Sardar Sahib. But Devi Dass wants to ask you for an extra table. He has such a lot to show.

S. L. S.—I'm glad to hear that Devi Dass. You may have as many tables as you want with pleasure. Send your servant over with your card to Mr. Hardy, Superintendent of the Gardens. He's in his office at present and he will send you as many tables as you require.

D. D.—Thanks very much: when do you expect Mr. Milne, Director of Agriculture?

S. L. S.—Not till 3 p.m. He is a very busy man, besides having to attend the Exhibitions' Committee Meeting at 2 p.m. His time is very much taken up in conference with the Minister of Agriculture, so if he comes here at 3 p.m., we'll be fortunate. I also, wish to consult him upon a few points.

M.—Here is a notice which I've had printed. It relates to a monthly Magazine on "The Garden and Farm" to be edited by our capable Manager. May I put your name on the list of subscribers?

S. L. S.—Yes, yes: you may do so by all means. This Notice has been well-put together. Your Manager must be an experienced Agri-Horticulturist. I see that he is a F. R. H. S. of Edinburgh. To my opinion the Scotch are very reliable people.

M.—My manager is very reliable and very hard working.

S. L. S.—This is the very kind of Magazine which all zemindars and fruit growers are calling for. I will do my best in recommending the magazine to my many friends and acquaintances. I will try and persuade the Director of Agriculture to purchase a few thousands monthly for our Government Farms and Experiment Stations.

M.—I shall be much obliged, I'm sure. Here come the Judges! I hope to be able to pull off a prize for packing!

S. L. S.—Well, you ought to be sure of it with so experienced at Manager. Cheerio.

D. D.—These Washington Navel oranges have been crossed with the Grape-fruit and I know that they are quite an improvement.

One of the Judges.—Yes, we know! 'Every Cobbler praises his own leather,' is a true saying.

Cut one open and let us taste and judge for ourselves. What a lovely show of Fruit Mr. Mitchell of Montgomery is showing! We must give him some first prizes for his trouble. He is very richly deserving our recognition. Yes, Mr. Davi Dass your oranges are a real improvement. We must give you a first prize for Navels.

Mrs. Hardy, one of the Judges.—What a beastly shame, it rains so heavily! Every Exhibit will be spoiled. What! My husband has slipped and fallen. I must go to him at once! I hope he has not hurt himself?

Director of Agriculture.—Wait a minute Mrs. Hardy! I have just sent Mr. Hardy away to the hospital. Doctor Dina Nath who happened to be on the scene has rendered first aid and has gone with him. Please do not be anxious concerning your husband, he is in good hands.

Mrs. H.—I am deeply grateful, but I ought to go to him and if you can spare me I shall do so.

D. of A.—Why, certainly, you may. There will be nothing further to be done to-day.

61

A visit.

Two villagers visit a Town-dweller.

H. B.—Hello! Gyan Singh; Hello! Gulzar Khan. Awfully good of you to think of me! How are you both? I hope you are keeping well.

Gyan Singh.—Thank you, Sir, we are quite well, and hope you are keeping fit? We, both of us, called at your home yesterday and were much disappointed not to see you. We left our names with your next door neighbour to inform you of our visit and asked him to tell you that we intended calling again to-day.

H. B.—Yes, thank you, Mr. Gulam Ali informed me of your visit yesterday and of your intention to-day. I'm so sorry I was not at home when you called. You see, I am a very busy man these days, and have much to attend to between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. To-day being a holiday is the reason why you have found me at home at this hour. Should you intend calling on me in the future I hope you'll make a note of the time. However, I am very pleased to see you both. How is every body in the village? Your own families, I trust, are enjoying health?

G. K.—It is very kind of you to enquire, Sir; I'm sure we are all are quite proud to count ourselves among your friends.

G. S.—Did you hear, Sir, that our Thanedar has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Superintendent?

H. B.—Well, No! I did not hear of it. Did he do something out of the ordinary?

G. S.—It's a wonder you did not read all about the officer in the *Tribune*?

H. B.—I have had hardly any time to read the newspapers lately, but it will be a pleasure to hear the news from you. I had always thought your Thanedar was a very capable man, although at times somewhat presumptuous.

G. K.—To cut a long story short, Sir, we are proud to say that it was through his shrewdness and capable management that the murderer of Lala Lal Chand was rounded up and that he very bravely confronted and arrested the culprit single-handed. Not one of his party came to his aid at the time. He took the murderer to Lahore without an escort. His star was in the ascendant that day, for after handing over his prisoner into safe custody, on his return home he encountered and captured another notorious criminal. These actions were gratefully acknowledged in promoting him to a 'D.S.P.'

H. B.—Well done! I am so glad of it, for he is a really deserving officer.

G. S.—But the object of our visit, probably, may surprise you, Sir?

H. B.—Why! What! Is it something very serious?

G. K.—Well, it is serious enough, Sir, but the surprise is that, our worthy Thanedar desires the pleasure of your company at the marriage ceremony and festival of this only son Lala Bal Kishen on 29th March, commencing at 3 p.m.

H. B.—Why, it is the 29th to-day? It is now 10 a.m. It is very good of him to invite me.

G. S.—He said that we are to be sure to bring you along with us!

H. B.—Ah, Ah! It was just like him to say that.

(*Turning to his servant for whom H. B. called*).

Hari Singh, hurry over to the garage and bring my car round. Now, gentlemen I will hurry up and change my clothes. There are oranges and the 'Illustrated *Times of India*' at your service.

(*Exit Mr. B. to dress for the Marriage*).

H. B.—I'm quite ready now, gentlemen; yes, thank you, we will require a smoke as we are driving along to Shahpur.

62

Five simple Men of a Village.

Five men came into Lahore from an adjacent village in search of work.

Ram Chandra.—Mother, here is a letter which I have just received from brother Sham Lal. He says he is coming from Calcutta on business.

Mother.—On business? What business?

R. C.—He says that he requires 200 coolies for employment in a Tea-estate.

M.—When is your brother expected to arrive here?

R. C.—His train the Punjab Mail, is expected in to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. I will meet him at the railway station.

M.—Yes, do, please. You may take the car for him. Do be careful, and bring him safely home.

R. C.—Have no anxiety on that score, Mother, you know that I am a careful driver?

M.—Of course, my son, of course, yet there are many accidents that happen unexpectedly. But I know you will be careful.

R. C.—Mother, please, do not let yourself get nervous about it.

(*At 8-20 o'clock the following morning Ram Chandra arrived at the railway station and strolled about the platform waiting for his brother's arrival*).

R. C.—Who are you and what do you want?

One of the five simple villagers.—We are five brothers of one father. We have come into Lahore from the village, named Sandar. We are in search of work. Can you help us?

R. C.—What kind of work are you looking for?

Villagers.—Any sort of manual work, Sir. We are but simple villagers. We have no education. But we are strong and willing to work.

R. C.—So I see. Well, just wait till the Punjab Mail arrives. I am expecting my brother from Calcutta. He is coming here in search of such men as you. I shall explain your case to him, but I suppose he will want to question you himself. Just sit down on this bench here and then I shall know where to find you.

V.—You are very kind, Sir, and we are very thankful to you. Yes, we will wait on this bench till you come to us with your brother.

(*The train arrives*).

R. C.—Hello! Sham Lal. I hope you are quite well? Had a comfortable journey?

Sham Lal.—Hello! Ram Chandra. It was good of you to take the trouble of meeting me. Yes, I have had a very comfortable journey right through, thank you. How's mother, and everybody at home?

R. C.—They are all keeping excellent health, thank you, and they are all anxiously expecting you—Mother, in particular.

S. L.—Dear Mother! She is always so very thoughtful and kind.

R. C.—Is this all your luggage?

S. L.—I have two boxes also, in the luggage-van, at the rear of the train.

R. C.—Are they labelled? I shall get them for you.

S. L.—Good for you! Here is the luggage ticket. I will put these traps into the 1st class waiting-room and follow you.

R. C.—Righto!

S. L.—Have you found my boxes?

R. U.—Yes; here they are. Here! coolie, take these boxes to the 1st class waiting-room. Oh, Sham Lal, you mentioned in your letter that you were coming here for the purpose of rounding up same coolies for your Tea-estate. Well, there are five men here who are villagers. They talked to me just before the arrival of your train. I would like you see them, and if agreeable, employ them.

S. L.—Where are they?

R. C.—Come with me and I'll take you to them. These are the men.

S. L.—My brother tells me that you five men are in search of a job?

V.—Yes, Sir, but the work must be only in the labouring line.

S. L.—Oh, I see! Are you willing to take on a job out of the Punjab?

V.—We don't mind, Sir, where it may be, so long as it's honest work.

S. L.—Could you manage to get me more men or women from your village?

V.—There are many families there who would be glad of a job. What is the nature of the work, and what is the pay offered?

S. L.—Thirty rupees a month to each, with free quarters and railway expenses.

V.—That is very reasonable. Could we get an advance of pay?

S. L.—Why, yes, you may draw one month's pay in advance after your arrival at the Tea-estate. I am quite willing to help you if you will arrange for another two hundred men with their families; I will give you as a reward for your trouble, Rs. 50 down. And if you give satisfaction I will make you all Overseers and you shall have charge of the party.

V.—Will we get any extra money for taking charge of the party?

S. L.—Yes, you will get four annas a day as charge allowance. Are you agreeable?

V.—Yes Sir, when do we start?

S. L.—This is my card. You will find my address on it. Come there this evening at six o'clock. Now, let's be off, brother; I'll order my luggage to be taken to the car.

R. C.—Yes, do. I'm glad you have come to some agreement with these villagers.

S. L.—We will see them again this evening.

R. C.—There's mother and our sisters at the gate looking out for us.

S. L—Well, Mother! well girls! how glad am I to see your dear faces again after so long an absence.

M.—I thank God that I see you well and strong, my child. Come, let us go in. After you've had your bath and changed your clothes, join us in the Dining-room. Breakfast is ready.

63

Cholera in Camp.

A party of Soldiers, told off for duty in a segregation camp on the occasion of Cholera breaking out in the City of Ambala. The following conversation was corried on by a family stricken with the dread disease and the Havildar in charge of the party.

Headman of the family.—O! don't come inside, Sergeant we are all going to die. Do not come in please or you will catch it!

Sergeant.—There's no fear of that, old man, we have been inoculated against Cholera, so we are not afraid. We have come to remove all of you who are suffering into the camp where you will be looked after and made comfortable.

H. of F.—How are you intending to take us to your camp?

S.—We have stretchers here and an ambulance car. We will first take you all to the car.

H. of F.—I think you will have a great deal of trouble, for there are many more struck down with the disease besides ourselves.

S.—It is only counted as our duty to carry out the orders of our officers. We don't call it trouble. First we shall take you in the car and return for the others.

H. of F.—Please take my family and my wife before you take me.

S. (*to party*).—Lift that little child carefully and take her to the car, then return for the other child. Two of you may collect all their belongings into a heap and set them on fire.

H. of F.—Oh, please, Sergeant do not burn all our things. We are very poor and want them!

S.—You will get all your wants provided by Government. You cannot be allowed to keep any of your things.

H. of F.—Oh, oh! we shall surely die if you burn all of our things

S.—You would certainly die if we allowed you to have them; they are all full of germs!

H. of F.—Germs! what are germs?

S.—Germs mean, living microbes or organisms carrying that infectious disease, the cholera. If we do not burn them they are liable to spread the disease.

H. of F.—You will take us to camp in the clothes we are wearing; will they not spread the disease?

S.—None of you will be allowed any clothes that you are wearing. We will help you with fresh, clean clothes, and when you are dressed you will dress your wife and eldest daughter. We will attend to the others. Your little one who has just been carried

out was absolutely naked but we have put a cloth over her. She is very ill, and so is your wife—from the looks of her face—she is almost a skeleton, poor woman!

H. of F.—You are very kind, Sergeant. God will bless you for looking after the poor.

S.—Please do not say that to me. What we are doing are the orders from the Benevolent Government. You will be all cared for in camp. Now get ready. Go into the other room and take off your dirty rags, and I will give you some clean clothes. fter you are clad, we wiil carry your wife into that room, where you will take off her dirty cloth and clothe her with the clean cloth which is on that peg. Now try and be quick; we have many cases to attend. Do the same for your eldest dau hter. We will see to the rest.

H. of F.—Thank you, Sergeant. I shall do as you have ordered.

S.—Now, we will take you one to the car and drive you all to the camp.

(*At the Camp. They are handed over to the doctor and nurses.*)

Nurse.—Poor child! We will see to her at once. She may be saved.

Doctor.—These are very emergent cases. They are in the last stage of the disease.

D.—Put them into beds at once and give them every attention.

64

At a Carnival—(A revelry and Frolic).

A gentleman with his family visit a Carnival in Lahore where the following conversation takes place.

Gentleman.—Here Sam, run and buy four admission tickets at one anna each. Bring me the change.

Sam.—We do not pay for admission to-day. It is free.

G.—So much the better. Let us go in. Would you care to have three tries with the cocoanuts, Sam? Try and knock the clay-pipe out of Aunt Sally's mouth. You see that Dolly with a clay-pipe in its mouth? Well, they call that Aunt Sally.

(*To attendant*).—How do you price the shots?

Attendant.—Two annas for three cocoanuts, every time you break the clay-pipe you will get a suitable prize. No the cocoanuts are not to be taken away. Here you are gentlemen and Ladies! Come and see the best sport in creation! Three shots for two annas! 'If you do not speculate you will never accumulate!'

S.—Let me have three shots. Here are too annas. Father, won't you have a try, too?

Father.—Yes, yes, I will have three shots too. Now then, Sam, you fire first.

S.—Here goes! That was near work; it has knocked Sally's nose out of point! Your turn now, Father. Aim high. Whack! that's broken the pipe, well done father! You'll get a prize now.

F.—What's the prize, young man?

A.—That was a good shot, Sir, if you were to do that every time, we would have to close down! Here's your prize.

F.—A prize pen-holder! Well, I declare it's not worth trying for such a prize as that! Come away Sam and let us listen to the band.

Daughter.—Father, let us have a ride on the Merry-go-round. You take your seat upon one of the hobby-horses: I will be seated on the back of that white elephant. Where are you going to be seated Sam?

S.—Oh, I'm not caring for a ride. I will go and have a slide on the shoot.

F.—While you and little Ruby and Tom are taking a ride maggies I'll watch the Polo-game.

D.—O! father dear do come and have a ride; you can keep Tom on his seat and see that he doesn't tumble off, whilst I will look after wee Ruby.

F.—Very good, child, let it be as you say. Here, go and buy the tickets.

D.—You need no tickets for this. All that we

have got to do is to be seated and the Attendant comes around before starting and collects the fares.

F.—That certainly saves a lot of trouble. (*To Attendant*):—What is the price for four persons? Four annas? here it is.

D.—We are off now! Hold tight, Tom, and Ruby, or you will tumble off and get hurt.

F. (*Looking at his watch*):—We must go home now, I have just remembered that your brother James is expected to arrive by train from 'Pindi at 10 o'clock, and it is now 9-30.

D.—Oh, bother! Why cannot Jim have chosen some other time to arrive. Must we really go?

F.—Getting off and helping the others down. Go and call Sam.

D.—Here is Tom waiting for us. Come on, Sam; we must go to the railway station to meet James.

65

House Hunting.

Two friends arrive at Ambala Cantonments and are desirous of securing a bungalow. The following conversation takes place.

Ramji Das.—It is one of the hardest tasks in one's life to rent a bungalow during the season however, let us go over to Gurdit Singh in the Saddar Bazar and ask him if he has one to rent; failing him we can inquire from Rai Bahadur Lala Banarsi Das; he may have one.

Ram Pershad.—But why not go over to Banarsi Das first? I know him and he might oblige.

R. D.—Right! Let us go there first. Hail a tonga. Drive us to the Rai Bahadur Lala Banarsi Das's.

Tongawalla.—Lala Banarsi Das is at the New College to-day. The opening ceremony is to be performed by Sir Herbert Emerson, Governor of the Punjab. Shall I drive you there?

R. D.—What a nuisance!

R. P.—The unexpected always happens! Well, let us drive on to Gurdit Singh in the Saddar Bazar. Do you know where he is to be found, Tongawalla?

T.—Yes, I know his house.

(*Arrived at Gurdit Singh's House*).

K. D.—Is the master in?

Servant.—No, Sir, he has just left for the Small Cause Court in Ambala City, and is not expected back before 5 p.m. Can I do anything to help you, Sir?

R. D.—We are in search of an empty bungalow if we can get it. Do you know of any?

S.—I know a Bannia who has a house in the Native Infantry Lines, but perhaps that part of Ambala may not suit you?

R. D.—Of course it will. I know the Native Infantry Lines very well.

S.—Well, Sir, it so happens that the owner is my brother-in-law and I keep the keys of the bungalow. It is empty. Would you like to see the inside of it?

R. D.—Would a duck refuse water? Come on at once. You may be seated in our tonga.

(*On arrival at the house*).

R. P.—That's good! There are electric lights and water laid on. A large room, four bath-rooms, a large garden and compound with a garage and Servants' quarters. Splendid! What's the rent?

S.—Should you take the whole bungalow it will cost you Rs. 120 per month, payable in advance :

Water-tax and electric current extra. Should you want only half, then the rent will be half of that amount, water and electric current extra. You may have immediate entrance.

R. P.—Well take the whole. We don't care for the idea of somebody else living in the same place. Please have the places cleaned; we will move in at about 4 p.m. You can come to us for six months' rent at that time, and we will fix up all documents then. Do you happen to know where we could get some furniture on hire?

S.—I have a furniture shop myself, Sir; should you care to look over my show-rooms, I will think it an honour.

R. D.—Why? you seem to be quite a practical man. Yes, we will go to your shop now and look at your furniture. Is it all new?

S.—No, Sir, we stock second-hand pieces also.

(*At the Shop*).

R. D.—These are quite good. Send us the following:—

2 Writing tables, 6 common Dining Chairs, 6 Office Chairs, 2 Revolving Chairs, 2 Side Tables, 2 large bookshelves, 2 small ones; Durries for the sitting rooms, Bedroom, and Dining rooms; 2 large bed-steads with mattresses complete, and anything else that you may think necessary. Send them all

over and have them arranged. We will meet at 5 p.m., and settle up accounts. Many thanks for your help and courtesy.

R. P.—Our meeting with that fellow has been most fortunate. He says he is Gurdit Singh's servant; my belief is that he is no other than Gurdit Singh himself. He is a decent fellow, whoever he may be.

R D.—It's queer but I had the same suspicion, I wonder why he tries to hide his identity?

R. P,—Perhaps, he is having a little laugh at our expense!

66

A Washerman.

Conversation between a Gentleman and his Dhobi on wash day.

Lala Ganga Nath.—You have brought me my clothes?

Dhobi.—Yes Sir, may I spread them on the *charpai?*

G.—Wait for five minutes. Let my servant come and bring the book. He has put it somewhere.

D.—In the meantime, may I take out your dirty clothes from the basket and sort them in the verandah?

G.—Yes, you might do that. Here is Karim. Bring my book. Let me check the list. Call it over, Dhobi.

D.—Very weli, Sir. There are—

Six Shirts,

Two pairs of Cuffs,

Twelve Collars,

Three Towels,

Four pairs of Drawers,

Two white Waistcoats,

Two pairs of Gloves,

Two common Table-cloths,

Six Damask Napkins,

Two Bed-sheets,

Five Pillow-cases,

Three Turbans.

G.—It strikes me that this Shirt is not mine.

D.—It is marked with your cipher.

G.—The Shirt Collars are not starched enough.

D.—My son who took these clothes last time told me that the master did not like his collars too stiff.

G.—How washing wears out linen! I shall not be able to make use of these napkins much longer.

D.—There were a great many stains, they had to be washed several times before they were clean.

G.—Is not your lye too strong for the clothes?

D.—No, Sir. It is true that over-strong lye is injurious to linen and takes off the gloss, but the washing is imperfect if the lye is too weak.

G.—I am going out next week for a week or so; please bring the next Juggan a little earlier. At any rate I must have my clothes before Saturday next.

D.—I shall try to do so, but as you know, Sir, it is very difficult for a Dhobi to do much work in winter. We have to stand in cold freezing water for hours, and then the days are too short and the clothes do not get dry soon.

G.—I know your lot is very hard, but do not the wages you get, make up for this discomfort.

D.—Those good old days are gone by when we used to make a good living. Now everything is so expensive. It is difficult to make both ends meet.

G.—It is equally hard for us also. We people find it still harder to live decently. However, I shall increase your monthly allowance by a rupee. Are you happy now?

D.—You are a kind master. I shall always do your work with great pleasure whether you give me any increase or not.

G.—Do not forget about the clothes. They must be here before Saturday next.

D.—Rest assured. I shall carry out your wishes.

G.—Mind, that I shall not give you the increment if you fail to bring the clothes as directed.

D.—No fear of that, Sir. I have always obeyed you.

67

Getting admission into a College.

Conversation between Father and Son after the Matriculation results are out.

Beni Parshad.—Hurrah! father, Matric. results are out, and I have passed.

Father.—Are the results out so early this time? Well done! I am so glad.

B.—Yes, father they were declared this evening at about 5 o'clock. I with some of my friends sat outside the Senate Hall practically the whole day.

F.—You must have experienced great difficulty in finding out your result as there is always a rush of students on such occasions.

B.—As to the rush there was hardly any room to stand. The compound looked like one seething mass of students faces. It would have been impossible for me to get near the Boards on which the results had been pasted but for the kind offices of a clerk who was a relative of one of my companions. He went inside and found out our results from the original lists published by the University. We were five and all of us had good news.

F.—How does your school fare?

B.—Pretty well, we pass forty out of sixty-five.

Our pass percentage is a bit higher than the University average, and this is what our headmaster expected.

F.—How many marks do you score?

B.—I have secured five hundred and five marks, and thus miss my first division by five marks only. If I had solved one more question of Arithmetic or Algebra correctly I would have got into the first division.

F.—No, no use crying over spilt milk. Look ahead and try to do better in the next University Examination.

B.—Father, you promised to get me a new bicycle if I passed my examination well.

F.—Yes, I do remember it. I shall get you a nice machine in the beginning of next month when I get my salary.

S.—Now, we must decide about joining a college. What college should I join?

F.—I would like to see you go to the F. C. College. I am an old graduate of the Institution and am known to good many professors. I revere the memory of my old teacher, Dr. J. C. R. Ewing. His successor, Dr. E. D. Lucas is also very popular.

B.—But I should like to join the Government College as some of my friends are going there.

F.—Well, it is a good college, but it is very

difficult to get admission there. It is a great advantage to go to a college with associated with your family traditions.

B.—Very well, I shall do what you wish me to do in this respect. I shall get the forms to-day from the college clerk and fill them up.

F.—You should also make up your mind as to your future course in life. No use getting education without any definite aim.

B.—I have not thought of that question at all. I shall leave that in your hands.

F.—That is a serious mistake. You know your mind and tendencies better than I do. You should take up the profession which appeals to you the most.

B.—If I had my choice I would like to join the Servant of India Society and serve my country in any possible way I can.

F.—I am glad that you have spoken out your mind to me. I shall not stand in your way at all. I should be proud to see you take part in healthy politics later on in life. But you should prepare yourself for it from the very beginning.

B.—I have been reading newspapers like the *Tribune* and *Bandemataram* very regularly for the last six months.

F.—You should read some good books as well and cultivate habits of self-sacrifice, truthfulness and purity of thought and action.

68

A Coach-builder.

Conversation between a Gentleman and a Coach-builder. The former wants to buy a new Tonga.

Lala Ganpat Rai, (*Tahsildar*).—Good morning, I want to buy a tonga for my tour in the country. Have you one ready made?

Coach-builder.—Yes, we have several Come and visit our show-room. These are our workshops.

G. R.—Here is a tonga that will perhaps answer my purpose. We want one which can accommodate four persons, and it should be pretty light.

C.—I think it might suit you: it is well hung and goes very smoothly.

G. R.—But it does not appear to be strong.

C.—Strong? why, just have a look at those steel springs, those shafts, and those iron axles with their brass boxes. They will last for at least thirty years.

G. R.—The wheels seem to be very frail.

C.—With those wheels you might travel over the whole province and on kacha roads. I will guarantee them for five years.

G. R.—The body is rather low. Is it not?

C.—This type of tonga should not be too high. In fact we have to re-build the wheels in some cases since very few care for them with high wheel. They get overturned too easily.

G. R.—Let me examine the upholstery.

C.—Yes, by all means. See this fine Italian cloth and this handsome and attractive lace, these spring cushions, equally soft and convenient, these pockets. Look at the adjustable hood. You see that there is no'hing wanting.

G.—What is your price for this tonga?

C.—Four hundred and fifty rupees.

G.—How much will you give it for?

C.—Our prices are fixed, but we might allow you a discount of 10 per cent. on cash payment.

G.—Well, take three hundred and seventy-five, two hundred down and the balance next month.

C.—Well, let me consult my partner. Very well, we shall give it away for that much since you are our Hakim here and we would like to win your. favour. I hope you will recommend us to your friends.

G. R.—Yes, I have got a large circle of friends, and some of them do write to me from the muffasil to buy them carriages. Most of the people though go in for motor-cars. Personally I have never cared for them. Nor can I afford to keep one.

C.—O, no, you are like a Raja. You could keep ten if you liked. Motors are a nuisance on kacha roads.

G.—Send me the tonga by this evening and look it well over to see that the varnish is not cracked anywhere.

C.—O, I shall examine every part very minutely before I send it out. Moreover, we shall be at your service always. Please send for us any time you want us.

G.—Have you got a Brougham or a Cabriolet?

C.—No, we have a landau and a Hansome ready. We could make a Broughem to order.

G.—I want it for a friend of mine. I shall write to him and find out if he would like to buy a landau. Could you give me an approximate idea of the price of a good Brougham in case he should decide to order one?

C.—That largely depends on the specifications. Ordinarily a brougham would cost about six hundred rupees.

G.—That sounds reasonable. I shall let you know definitely in a day or so.

C.—I hope you will like the tonga. We have taken great pains over it. It was made for an Engineer connected with the Irrigation Department. He changed his mind at the last moment and went in for a car.

G.—Was he not bound to take it. Did not he pay you some earnest money?

C.—No, we trust our customers. He will make it up, he says, some other time by giving us three or four good orders.

69

A Voyage to England.

Conversation between two friends, one of whom has been to England.

Chand Kishen.—Hello! Amir Ali, come and sit down. I want to have advice on a very important matter.

Amir Ali.—What is it, Chand! I would be glad to do anything I can to help you.

C.—I have succeeded in persuading my parents to send me to England for my higher studies. I want some information on one or two points. What is the best time for sailing?

A.—I am so glad to hear it. Nothing like getting education in England. You will have a different outlook on life when you return. Our system of education is rotten here. Now, coming to the point you have raised, I would advise you to go in April The sea is smooth and calm at that time of the year, and April and May are perfect months for Indians who wish to visit foreign countries under the most favourable conditions. Moreover, the heat is never unbearably great, and the passage to the West is achieved in the greatest possible comfort.

C.—How many days does it take to reach London?

A.—Distances and times vary slightly according to the routes followed by various lines. It takes twenty one days if you take the boat at Bombay or Karachi, and thirty days from Calcutta.

C.—What are the chief places of interest on the way to England?

A.—The first well-known port is Eden which is reached after passing the Indian Ocean. The place has a small town which is built largely inside a great extinct crater. Ships generally take in coal there. The next interesting harbour is Port Said, built on the low ground at the northern entrance to the Suez Canal.

C.—Do you pass through Marseilles as well?

A.—Marseilles is the chief port on the continent for embarkation to India. Most of the people get down there and take train to Calais to cross the channel. This route is more popular than the other. You escape passing through the Bay where the sea is often rough.

C.—Which steamship line would you recommend me to take?

A.—There are good many of them which are equally good, but if I were you I would deal with P. & O. people. They are reliable and have a very luxurious service. It costs one a little more, but the comfort and safety which they guarantee make up for this extra amount.

C.—Which is the best college in Cambridge? I have decided to go there.

A.—I was at Christ Church College and that is considered one of the best Colleges there, if not the best.

C.—Do you advise me to take my clothes from India or order them in England.

A.—Order them there, as the clothes made in India will be of no use. The tailoring there is far superior to what you get here. The fashions change there everyday.

C.—Thank you so much for this valuable piece of information.

A.—Have you booked your passage?

C.—No, not yet. Father is corresponding with the company. It is difficult to find accommodation. The berths have already all been booked. I think I shall find room on the 'Narkanda' which is timed to sail in the last week of April.

A.—I wish I could go a second time. If I had my choice I would never set foot again in this country. Life is so differant there. It is a land of freedom and plenty.

C.—I fear I must go now. Father must be waiting for me. It is almost dinner time.

A.—Write to me from Cambridge when you have settled down there. If you care, I can give you one or two introductory letters to some of my old professors. You will find them very kind and sympathetic. They are above racial discrimination.

C.—That would be splendid! Thank you so much.

69

Shopping.

Two friends go Shopping in Anarkali Bazar, Lahore.

Ilahi Buksh.—Hurry up, Khuda Buksh! we must start early for Anarkali if we want our shopping done to-day.

Khuda Buksh.—I'm quite ready and have only to put on my coat. Are you? Well, then send for a Tonga.

I. B.—Here's an empty vehicle passing by, we will hail it!

(*They hail the Tonga driver*).

K. B.—Is it a first, second, or third class?

I. B.—There are no second class Tongas. They are invariably all firsts or thirds—few thirds I should say. Hey! Tongawalla, what class is your Tonga? I hope it's not a third!

Tongawalla.—It's a first class, Sir, and has been newly covered and varnished, and the horse is first class also; it cost me Rs. 400.

I. B.—Oh, well, then, it must be good! Jump in Khuda Buksh! Don't delay!

K. B.—What a fussy chap you are! Are you like this with your family? Then I am sorry for them.

I. B.—Drive to Anarkali, and be sharp about it.

K. B.—Oh, I say! There's Mr. Kundan Lal with his friend, Ram Dass, passing by in his car! Good morning! (*To the occupants of the car as they come in line with the Tonga*). It's lovely weather!

(*Turning to Ilahi Buksh he say*) What a prig that Ram Dass seems to be!

I. B.—He has some cause for being so seeing that he is an Honours-man in Philosophy. But he's a good man, all the same. I wish there were a few more of his kind in this world.

K. B.—Oh, bother! I'm more interested in thinking of our shopping than of Philosophy or the man just at present.

I. B.—Well, you are a queer cheap! You say the first thing that comes into your head, and your tonga wags a hundred to the minute!

K. B.—If I didn't know you, Ilahi Buksh, I would take that as an insult and leave you to your shopping without my company.

I. B.—Thank you! It is because you know that I know you, that you let your tongue wag what it does! Take care! That was a narrow escape! The motor-car people seem to think the public roads were made specially for them!

K. B.—So it seems! But I am glad that the

driver had the sense to apply his brakes at the right time. Otherwise, I tremble to think of the probable result!

I. B.—I should say that it was due more to the presence of mind of our tonga man swerving to the right at the proper time and so averting a nasty accident. He deserves a rupee as a reward.

K. B.—Yes, and I will give him another? Don't give him the rupee as a price of my life, but for his presence of mind.

I. B.—The Post Office cross Roads are very dangerous.

K. B.—There is always an intelligent constable placed on point duty here to direct the traffic. Marvellous how well they perform their duties!

I. B.—Oh! Let us stop at the market first for I must buy some fruit. Here, you, Tongawalla, stop here.

(*Inside the Market*).

K. B.—What fruits do you want? Those are lovely apples on that stall, look!

I. B.—Beautifully arranged, aren't they? Yes, I'm very fond of apples, and my wife is fond of grapes and Guavas. Let me buy some. O! that's too dear! You must lower your prices if you wish us to buy any.

K. B.—They should have a schedule of prices here. We would then know that we were not cheated.

I. B.—That's better! I will have two seers of each kind at those rates. Weigh them in our presence and put them in a basket. Yes, you can hand over the basket to this coolie. No, I don't require anything from your stall. Salaam!

K. B.—Come into the side-shop here. I wish to purchase some cigarettes.

(*To Shop-keeper*).

Have you any Egyptian cigarettes?

Shopkeeper.—Yes, Sir, here is a tin of Egyptian cigarettes just unpacked from a consignment received from Alexandria. They are fresh and good. The tin holds fifty cigarettes. The price is Rs. 2-2 per tin.

K. B.—What a high price for only 50 cigarettes.

S. K.—Well, Sir, Tobacco carries a very heavy duty in revenue. The Customs Department is very strict about it. This is what makes the prices so high.

K. B.—I suppose you are right. Let me have half-a-dozen tins I also want 3 Tablets of "Cuticura" and 3 Balls (not tablets) of Pear's Glycerine Soap.

I. B.—I require 6 bottles Swan Ink (blue-black), a Box of Note-papar and envelopes combined, also two bottles of Black Boot polish.

S.—What make, Sir?

E. B.—I'm not very particular as to what make it may be so long as its good.

S. K.—I can recommend Proppert's Boot Polish

I. B.—Righto! Let it be Propperts then.

S. K.—Thank you, Sir, anything else?

I. B.—Well, let me look at my note-book. Oh, yes, do you stock groceries also?

S. K.—Yes, Sir, we have general goods.

I. B.—Well, give me two bags of sugar, five seers in each bag; three tins of Jacob's Craeknel biscuits, two tins Ovaltine Rusks, one tin of Ginger-nuts.

S. K.—Anything else, Sir?

I. B.—No, there is nothing else required.

S. K.—Thank you very much for your kind patronage. Good morning, Sir, I shall see to ali these purchases being put into your Tonga.

70

A Motor-car Drive.

The Father, Mother and three little Childien are about to take their seats in the family car when a friend happens to call upon them.

Father.—Good morning, Mr. B., how are you?

B.—Thank you, I am quite well. How are you all keeping?

Mother.—We are all well now, thank you Mr. B. We have got over that attack of Influenza which you know all the children succumbed to a week ago and were just going out for a drive. Would you care to accompany us? It would give us great pleasure.

B.—It is awfully good of you to invite me, Mrs. R. I should love to have an outing if it does not inconvenience any of you?

F.—We shall be delighted to have you. No, there will not be the slightest inconvenience. There's plenty of room in the car, for it's a large one. Please come and sit in front with me; I drive my own car. My son, Amrit, is learning to drive, and does so quite fairly already. I'm hoping to make him a present of a car as soon as he can drive one safely.

B.—That will be nice for him to look forward to having a car of his own!

M.—I think it would be more to his advantage if he learned his lessons with as much interest as he takes in driving a car.

B.—I'm sure he must be good with his lessons too.

F.—Is it long since you were in a car, Mr. B.?

B.—No. I was in a friend's car when he motored up to his house in Shahdera about a month ago. It was a delightful trip.

F.—Were you ever this way by road?

B.—No, this is my first time. Where are we going to?

F.—We will soon be in the Cantonments. There is quite a nice little garden in the Cantonments. I will drive there.

B.—The Cantonment roads are beautiful and clean, and the houses well and neatly built.

F.—Yes, the Military authorities are most particular about cleanliness.

B.—It is turning rather cloudy. I hope it will not rain. The youngsters are enjoying the outing so much and it would be a pity for their feelings to be damped by a shower.

F.—I don't think it will rain. Let us hope for the best at any rate.

B.—You are a very careful driver! I would not have taken that corner at so sharp an angle. It requires nerves.

F.—Yes, that corner was rather sharp. But there wasn't a bit of danger; that's why I turned at so sharp an angle.

B—I think we may all trust to your quick judgment. You know that your wife's and little one's lives are at your mercy, let alone ours, so we are perfectly confident you will drive us with caution.

F.—Thanks. Their safety has of course the first place in my mind. Now, here are the Cantonment Gardens. They are small, but pretty and neatly kept. With your permission I shall now stop. While my family and you go for a ramble I will attend to a bit of business here. We might all return to the car, say in an hour. Keep with my latest addition, young Chaman, please, for he is apt to run himself into danger when alone. Cheerio! every body. I'll be back before very long.

B.—Come along, Chum; take my finger and we will see these pretty gardens. Aren't the flowers lovely? Would you like one?

Lala.—Oh, you mustn't pluck any flowers here; the head Mali will object. Besides the rules on that Board tell us that plucking of flowers in this garden is strictly forbidden.

B.—Thank you for the warning, young lady! I'm sure Chaman can do without them!

Chaman.—I want my Papa. There he is! Come let us go to him.

B.—Yes, let us all go to him.

F.—Have you enjoyed yourselves? Now, we had better hurry back home; it looks very much like rain. I will not be long in returning. The roads will be quite clear of all traffic at this hour, so we can put on an extra spirt with safety.

B.—The breeze is beautifully cool and refreshing, is it not? I do love it!

F.—You don't mind my letting her out at this speed, do you?

B.—Not at all. I simply love it.

F.—Well, here we are back again. It was good of you to come.

B.—I think it has been rather the other way about; it is I who ought to thank you for such a delightful outing.

M.—You will stop a few moments and have tea with us, will you not, Mr. B.? We will be so pleased to have your opinion at our Rusks. We have some Indian ones and I think you will like them.

B.—Not this evening, thank you—some other time. I have a lot of writing to do, so I fear I must ask you to excuse me. Good evening everybody.

The whole Family.—Good evening: and be sure you come again soon.

71

A Private Garden Party.

Just a few choice friends have been invited to have Tea and Badminton on the Lawn.

Host.—Just in time to make up a set. Miss Ram; may I introduce Mr. Khan to you. He is a good player and deserves a good partner.

Miss Ram.—Oh! Mr. Thanayiah, how can you call me a good partner! You know that I am virtually a stranger to Badminton. However, I will do my best if Mr. Khan will have me.

H.—I'm sure you will. We will have tea first before starting and then again during the interval.

Mr. K.—I'm honoured in having you for a partner, Miss Ram. We will be sure to win!

Miss R.—Sir, I perceive that you are not only a good player but an adept at flattery.

T. K.—Not at all; may I pass on the cake.

Miss R.—Yes, please. I shall just have time for one little slice. Thank you.

Hostess.—Miss Ram, they are waiting for you!

Miss R.—I'm so sorry! I'll be will there in just one moment. Where is my racket? Oh, here it is; how stupid of me! You take the outer and I'll play the inner Mr. Khan. I am sure you serve better than I do.

T. K.—Anywhere you like, Miss Ram. Now, for it! You serve first, mother.

H.—Good afternoon, Mr. Ram Das, your turn will be next. In the meanwhile, may I ask you to give us a tune or two on your Sitar as an accompaniment to my daughter's Violin, or as Solo?

R. D.—Yes, certainly, with pleasure. It will inspire the players.

H.—Well played Miss Ram! I think Mr. Khan has inspired you.

T. K.—Miss Ram needs no inspiration, she is simply splendid in returning corners and vollying.

R. D.—My wife wishes me to make her apologies and to say that she is really sorry that Baby has turned troublesome! She feels she cannot leave her to the mercy of the Ayah.

Hostess.—That's quite all right. We mothers have all had such experiences. I am so sorry for Mrs. Ram Das; tell her we must hope for "better luck next time."

H.—Thank you all so much for coming. It has been a treat to watch such good playing. I do hope you will join us again next Wednesday after-noon. We intend to have some Badminton, and perhaps follow it up with Dancing on the lawn.

Guests one by one bid the Host and Hostess,

Good evening as they depart to their several homes.

H.—Wasn't Miss Ram in splendid form this afternoon?

Hostess.—Wasn't she? I like her very much. She is so sensible for a girl of 16 years! How well-brought-up and perfect in her manners she is! She would be a good example to many daughters.

H.—Yes, I am sure she would. I rather like that Mr. Khan. He is a fair fellow—very intellectual, and a keen athlete.

Hostess.—What a pity he is a Mohammedan?

H.—Why?

Hostess.—Because Miss Ram is a Hindu.

H.—But Mr. Khan is already a married man! Oh, you ladies! How fond you are of match-making!

Hostess.—Now do be quiet! I had not the slightest idea of his being already married.

H.—Mum's the word, my dear.

72

A New Acquaintance.

An old Gentleman in walking the McLeod Road, in Lahore, one evening is accosted by a Young man.

Young Man.—Could you possibly direct me to No. 76, McLeod Road?

Old Gentleman.—I have just come from there! When do you wish to see there?

Y. M.—A Mr. B., he is a great friend of my uncle.

O. G.—Oh, then may I ask what is your Uncle's name?

Y. M.—My Uncle is a Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the High Court, Lahore. His name is Mr. Khanna.

O. G.—And what is your name?

Y. M.—My name, Sir, is Hemraj. I am also a B.A., but not a Barrister-at-Law.

O. G.—Well, let me introduce myself to you as the Mr. B. you are wishing to meet. May I ask why you wished to see me.

Y. M.—Why, certainly, my uncle has asked me to call on you and say that he is very ill. He has great faith in your medicines and would like you to call as early as you can. I will go with you if you have no objection.

O. G.—No, I have no objection I know the way, but will be pleased to have your company. I am glad to make your acquaintance, Mr. Hemraj and am sure you and I will be friends.

Y. M.—How fortunate my coming across you on the road was.

O. G.—Providential, I should call it! Many things happen of which we do not even dream. How was your uncle when you last saw him?

Y. M.—Rather low. He is suffering from Liver and was in high fever when I left him about a quarter-of-an-hour ago.

O. G.—Let us hurry on then. He is an old friend and I am rather anxious concerning him.

Y. M.—It's good of you to say so, Sir, and I thank you sincerely.

O. G.—No thanks needed, young man. I have known your uncle for many years. I first met him as a young student in London and we have been friends ever since.

(*On arrival at Mr. Khanna's house*).

O. G.—You had better go in first and prepare him for my visit.

(*Enter Young Man*).

Y. M.—Uncle, how are you?

Uncle.—Have you brought the old gentleman?

Y. M.—Yes, Uncle; he is in the sitting room waiting till you are told of his presence here. May I call him in?

U.—Certainly, bring him in at once.

Y. M.—May I give you anything before going?

U.—No. I don't require anything. (*Exit young-man*).

Y. M.—My Uncle is calling for you; will you please come to him.

O. G.—Why, my friend, what's the matter?

(*Taking Mr. Khanna's wrist between thumb and and fingers and feeling his pulse*).

Khanna.—I'm afraid I cannot exactly tell you: some say this, and some that, but I think you will make a correct diagnosis.

O. G.—Let me see your tongue. Ah! it is very much coated. Look at me steadily for a minute. Look into my eyes! Yes, that will do. May I sound you? Any pains? In your abdomen. Just under your left rib? Say 99! again once more, thank you. Now hold your breath for 5 seconds then breathe out. Inhale, these salts. Take a long pull. Now turn over. How long have you been like this? Never mind! don't reply. You have pains between the shoulder-blades and in the small of your back? Yes, you may turn on to your back now. Well, I'll see

whether I can pull you through, but my medicines will do you no good unless you determine in your mind to get better. I'm a great believer in the mind's control over the body.

K.—many thanks. I have full confidence in you, and I'm sure you will pull me through.

O. G.—Sure thing! I will write a prescription. Send it to Messrs. Robbins & Co., Chemists. I deal with them. They are reliable. Take the medicine as directed.

K.—Will you not have a cup of tea and some refreshment before you go?

O. G.—No thank you, not to-day—some other time. I will look in again to-morrow. Keep up your spirits; yours is not a hopeless case—Just a touch of Bronchitis and your spleen is enlarged.

K.—Thanks; you are a good fellow.

O. G.—Don't forget that fellows of that kind are very hard to meet with in this world. Ta-ta, keep smiling.

K.—Good bye; God bless you.

(*Outside the Old Gent. meets the Young Man looking anxious*).

O. G—Nothing very serious. All will be well in a few days. Come and Lunch with me to-morrow at 12 noon. You will find me all alone. We will have a long chat then. Good-bye.

Y. M.—Good-bye Sir. I shall come without fail.

73

Canal Bank, Lahore.

A lovely motor-car drive along with a Gentleman, his wife and their Children, and their friend Mr. B.

Gentleman.—Would you care for a drive in the car Mr. B.?

B.—I would be delighted. When do you go?

G.—After tea—at about 5-30 o'clock.

B.—5-30! Well, my house is on the main road and when you come that way in your car I shall jump in. Will that be all right?

G.—Quite all right. I shall be going past your house about that hour and will pull up for you.

B.—Thanks. It will be just the thing for me, as I've not been very well lately. I will be on the look-out for you at 5-30!

(*Arrival of Motor-car with the whole family. The Gentleman seated at the wheel, with young "Chaman" the flower of the family on his father's lap, with his little hands upon the wheel and a brilliant smile upon his bonnie wee face, as much as to say that he was driving the car!*)

B.—Thanks very much! Hello! Chaman, are you driving? You look happy!

G.—Sit on my side Mr. B.; you see how I'm fixed with Chaman! He insists upon taking the wheel. He will turn out a clever chap when he grows up.

B.—I am sure he will. Good evening, everybody. It looks as if we were going to have a lovely time! How are you Mrs. R.?

Mrs. R.—Much as usual, thank you, Mr. B. The drive will be good for all of us, I think.

B.—I am sure of it.

Chaman.—Papa driving.

G.—Yes, my boy, but you are holding on as if you are driving!

B—How far do you intend taking us?

G.—We shall go on to the Canal Bank. It is very pleasant for a walk there?

B.—We are going to have a beautiful time; that's certain.

G.—We will call first to our Chemist's. I wish to get a prescription made up for my wife. It will not take many minutes.

B.—Please don't mind me. Leave little 'Chum' with me while you are in the shop. What a busy thoroughfare the Mall is!

G.—Yes, one must be very careful round about here; there is such a lot of traffic to avoid.

B.—You stay with me, "Chum," and we will look at all the pretty cars and carriages and horses from our car while your Papa and Mamma get some medicine. There's a good boy!

G.—We haven't been long, have we?

B.—Not in the least. You have been too quick, for Chum and I were enjoying the sights.

Mrs. R—Chaman hasn't been naughty, has he?

B.—Not at all! He's been as good as gold!

G.—Now we will go on. Chaman sit with Mr. B. I cannot manage very well with you on my knee. You don't mind, do you Mr. B.?

B.—Why, certainly I don't mind. It will be a pleasure to hold the little Man!

Mrs. R.—You seem to be very fond of him!

B.—Could anybody help being fond of such a bonnie child? Why, I simply love him. That's saying a great deal from an old fogey like myself!

G.—We have to pull up here. We cannot proceed against the Policeman's signal. There are many cars and carriages round here this evening. There is some amusement in progress somewhere near.

B.—It is a hockey match. I should have liked to watch the play if I were not with you.

G.—We will go on to the grounds if you wish it?

B.—No! no! please don't. I love this outing.

G.—Let us get on; then. Please put out your left arm. I intend wheeling to the left. Thank you. We won't be long before we are on the banks of the canal. Isn't it lovely?

B.—Beautiful! Splendid!

G.—Now Mr. B., my wife and I are going into the cemetery up the road. Will you please amuse the children and yourself while we are away?

B.—There will be no difficulty about that.

Myah.—Come Mr. B. let us have a game of ball on the sand here?

B.—With pleasure young lady. But first I want to ask you all: Isn't this Canal lovely to look at?

All the Children.—Yes, it is lovely.

B.—Now can any of you tell me why is this canal here?

Lajwanti the eldest.—Because the water is required to irrigate the fields which are far away from the river side.

B.—That's quite a good reply. So you see the canal not only affords us pleasure but it enables the wheat, and rice, and barley and many other kinds of crops to grow and give us and the animals and birds our food and drink. What a blessed thing is water! we cannot do without it. See how beautiful those flowers are! If there were no water there would be no flowers. Come let us go and gather some.

L.—Here come Mother and Father. They are far off as yet.

Myah.—I see them; I am going to meet them!

B.—Be careful! keep to your left.

(*Arrival of the Parents*).

Mrs. R.—I am rather tired after our long walk.

G.—The children have not troubled you, Mr. B.?

B.—On the contrary. We have had a wonderful time.

(*Not long afterwards that the car comes to a stand still before the bungalow where they live*).

B.—How can I thank you for this delightful outing! It has indeed been a treat.

G.—We always love to have you go with us.

B.—It is good of you to say so! Good evening everybody. I shall see you all again to-morrow.

74

"ALL THE DIFFERENCE."

(At a Brilliant Luncheon).

Conversation between a clever Young Lady and an Old Gentleman.

Clever Young Lady.—How much more interesting life would be, if we should all wear a small badge of some specified colour on our jackets to show our particular talent! Each of us would then know at once, at a party or other meeting, what type of persons were near us.

Old Gentleman.—How very interesting it would be!

C. Y. L.—Red may denote interest in Music, a golden colour the lover of poetry, pink the engineer, Purple those who know and love flowers.

O. G.—I am sure you are not speaking in fun, of course, but I imagine your idea would lead us to note what an infinite variety of people there are in this world! I suggest that Green colour might be worn to show that the wearer is of a very cautious disposition.

C. Y. L.—For instance, when I was travelling in the Himalayas I was entertained by a Missionary. He was so thankful to meet with an educated person, but was very cautious in opening up a conversation.

Until at last not being able to hold himself longer, he threw caution to the winds, and blurted out:—'I don't know your favourite colour but mine is Green.'

O. G.—But apart from the Missionary's outburst, don't you think your idea would be a splendid one in opening a new club?

C. Y. L.—It's very strange, but that same thought passed through my mind while I was speaking of those colours!

O. G.—It would be quite unique! Why not venture a suggestion on the subject to those assembled here?

C. Y. L.—I know it would make "All the Difference" in the world should such a club be formed.

O. G.—I will make the suggestion if you feel nervous.

Hostess.—Please do not trouble to make any such suggestion. I am quite certain that we have all overheard the conversation and I may with confidence speak on behalf of everybody here, that the idea for an "All the Difference" club, to be held here once a month will be unanimously agreed to and everybody here will not only become members forth-with but will try and get their friends to join also.

C. Y. L.—Oh, thank you so much! how good of you to speak like that.

Hostess.—Hush! please; you have all followed the conversation as I have done. I feel sure you will second my proposal when I ask you to appoint Miss C. Y. L. to be the Honorary Secretary of our "All the Difference" Club?

Host.—I heartily second that proposal. All in favour of the appointment will show it in the usual way by raising their hands. No! do not show both hands!

Hostess.—Then the motion is carried without asking the consent of the newly appointed Secretary. But we hope she will not object to becoming the First Honorary Secretary of our New Club—"All the difference," which may be considered as "opened" from now for the enrolment of its members. The Quarterly subscriptions will be only Rs. 5.

C. Y. L.—Many thanks to you all for the honour you have paid me in appointing me the Honorary Secretary of our Club. I will now ask you to give me your names and home addresses with all other particulars. I may announce openly that my favourite colour is "RED" as I am a Lover of Music. Each will choose the colour to represent his or her particular talent.

Hostess.—I propose that we be put into the First Minutes of the Club our hearty vote of thanks to our very capable Honorary Secretary.

C. Y. L.—I thank you all for your kind appreciation. I now declare the business of the Club closed for to-day. Our next meeting will be here on the 1st of each month at 11-45 a.m. Should the 1st fall on a Sunday in any month the meeting will be held on the 1st Monday at the same time and place.

I wish you all a very good-day.

75

Family Gathering.

Conversation between a Gentleman and two Ladies at a family gathering.

Miss Ahmed Shah.—I have kept you a small bottle of Marmalaide, Thakur Sahib, and some nice Darjeeling tea and rusks which I have ready for you?

Thakur Sahib.—How very good of you my dear Miss Ahmed Shah! you seem to know the very things I most appreciate.

Miss A. S.—O! Thakur Sahib, please don't talk of my 'goodness.' What can give us greater pleasure than finding what our friends like? If to see those around us enjoying themselves gives us pleasure, there can surely be no question of 'goodness.'

T. S.—It is simply splendid to hear you talk in this way. I'm afraid the majority in this world is more concerned with its own pleasure. People as a rule don't seem to have the time or inclination to think about the happiness of others.

Miss A. S.—What you say is, I fear, too true of many persons. We need not, however, be governed by their example. Those of us who have learned to find our happiness in the happiness of others have no temptation to forget others.

T. S.—It is quite refreshing to listen to you even more refreshing than this tea is! You say it is

Darjeeling Tea? What brand is it?

Miss A. S.—It is named "Orange Pekoe." From the name one is apt to mistake it 'for China Tea'?

T. S.—Just so! The name has a Chinese sound about it, if the Tea hasn't the flavour. I usually have "Brooke Bond's" Tea, Red label but must say that it is not so good as it used to be.

Mrs. R.—I took a great liking for Lipton's Tea until I found out that all the good leaves were on the top layer only. I discontinued it then.

T. S.—"There are tricks in every trade," even among Tea-planters and Merchants. However, I've quite enjoyed this tea of yours. Some day I hope to have the pleasure of inviting you two ladies to have tea with me.

Miss . S.—That would be lovely. We shall look forward eagerly to the time when you can do so. Are you still carrying on Literary work, Thakur Sahib?

T. S.—For the present I am, but is only 'by the way,' so to speak. What I am really looking for is something congenial, with a steady salary and good prospects.

Miss A. S.—I wonder if you would care to go in for some engineering work? Well, I don't quite mean exactly Engineering, but as a Manager of an Estate? You see, I know a gentleman who intends building a number of houses and starting a Colony.

He did mention that he is on the look out for just such a person as you. May I mention you to him?

T. S.—How very kind and thoughtful of you! I shall let you know in the course of a day or so.

Miss A. S.—If I remember correctly the post was to carry a monthly salary of Rs. 500, with travelling allowances and a free furnished Bungalow.

T. S.—Please don't say any more, or, I shall be inclined to offer for the job at once.

Miss A. S.—I hope I have not given you a wrong impression about the matter. Indeed I am not quite sure whether the post is still vacant. But I can write and find out if you wish.

T. S.—Yes, please do, and ask for full particulars. Mr R., your brother-in-law, speaks in quite glowing colours of a job I may secure in the Agri-horticultural line in the Bahawalpur State. He has given me the address of the Home Minister there, and I may tell you that I have written him. I am, however. not at all sure whether I shall receive a favourable reply.

Miss A. S.—I'm glad to hear that there is this other possible opening. There is nothing like having "more than one iron in the fire." We are all anxious to help you in any way we can.

T. S.—It's splendid of you to say so! I very greatly appreciate your interest—particularly yours, if I may say so Now I think it is time to bid you ladies good evening.

76

Benevolence.

The unexpected meeting with an Old Gentleman and two Visitors in an outlandish Village. The following conversation took place.

Rev. S.—Good morning, I'm pleased to see you. I hear that you have been in this village for a week or so! can we be of service to you?

Old Gentleman.—Thank you. I do not know in what particular way you may be of service to one another—no matter what our station of life. For example, I have been in this village for over a fortnight and I can truthfully say—and with shame as a European—that during that time I have had more kindness shown to me than I have ever experienced before. I have found a very strong tie of real brotherhood between the villagers and myself—a white man—a stronger tie than I have ever previously known.

Visitor.—I am indeed very pleased to hear you say this. It plainly shows that All Goodness is not monopolized by anyone nation. I have also heard of your kindly assistance to the Mission people here and I thank you on their behalf.

O. G.—I have done what little I could to make myself useful. "Actions speak louder than words"

it is said, and I have tried my best to show my good will by acts rather than sermons.

Visitor.—How have you been keeping since you came.

O. G.—Fit as can be. I have gained considerably in weight and general health.

Visitor.—Come into the breakfast room. Have a chair. May I introduce Mr. T. L. B. to you Mrs. L. and to you also Mr. L. This is the Gentleman about whom I have spoken to you.

Dr. L.—I'm very pleased to meet you. We have had such splendid reports of your relations with the villagers and are very anxious to be of any service we can, if you will allow us.

O. G.—Your offer is most kind, but I can think of nothing at present, thank you.

Mrs. L.—I understand you intend going to Shahadera to visit Rev. S. You will find the whole family very nice and I am sure they will make you quite at home.

O. G.—I am glad to hear that. Yes, I intend going to Shahadera by train. Have you any idea, when it leaves Lahore?

Dr. L.—I will ring up and let you know.

O. G.—Thanks.

Dr. L.—There's a train leaving Lahore for Shahadera at 9-45 a.m., another at 2 p.m., and another at 4 p.m.

O. G—I shall try and catch the 9-45, and to do so must leave at once. Well, good-bye; I am so glad to have met you before my departure.

(*At Shahadera*).

Rev. S.—You are quite right. We cannot be too careful of the example we set to those about us. Do please come and see me while you are at Lahore. I shall be at my house here on the 1st of the month and will glad to see you in Shahadera any time you happen to be here.

O. G.—Thank you. I will make a note of it.

Mr. B.—I should be glad to have you give me a look up when you are in Lahore. Let me write my name and address on the back of this card.

O. G.—Thank you, gentleman, I shall call on you both when the opportunity affords.

Mr. B.—Come early enough for breakfast. We usually have it at 8-30. Good-bye.

(*On the 1st November. The Old Gentleman comes into Lahore, at 8 a.m., and goes first to Mr. B.'s address*).

Mr. B.—Hello! Good morning, won't you come in? You are just in time for breakfast Thanks for coming to me first. Yes, I will ring up Rev. S. and let him know that you are here.

O. G.—I have been looking forward to seeing you both very much.

Mr. B.—I am so glad you feel that way. Do come whenever you are in town.

O. G.—Thank you, I shall do it in future.

77

A trip to the Sea-Side.

Many School Children are taken for a trip to the Sea side. The teacher in charge carries on a brisk and intelligent conversation with them on several interesting and instructive subjects.

Teacher.—Are you all comfortable in the second class?

Big Boy.—Yes, thank you, Teacher, we are very comfortable. But we have forgotten our Surai for drinking water. May we get another, please?

T.—Yes. We have still twenty minutes to spare before the train starts. I will send a coolie for one.

B. B.—Thank you, Teacher. Shall I put your bedding on one of the seats, or on the floor of the carriage?

T.—Here is a new Surai freshly filled with drinking water; place it under a seat. You may place all our bedding together on the floor. We shall not need any in the train; it is only an hour's run to the station where a Bus will be ready to take us to the river side. Let me see if you are all present. There ought to be 15 of you, and including myself that will make how many, Ramiesh?

Ramiesh.—Sixteen, Teacher!

T.—Correct! now count everybody, Ram Das, including yourself and let we know what number you make.

Ram Das.—Do be quiet, please, how am I to count if you make such a noise? There are 15 of us, Sir, and including yourself the number is 16.

T.—Thank you very much, Ram Das. When we arrive at the station where we are to leave the train I want all of you to keep together. Do you understand?

B. B—Yes, Teacher, I'll see that they all keep together.

T.—Thanks. Now we are off! You may all be seated and remain quiet. Look at the scenery as we go along. I shall ask you to write an Essay on this trip after our return to-morrow.

B. B.—To-morrow, Teacher? Where shall we spend the night?

T.—Arrangements have been made for our accommodation and food at the Dak Bungalow near the Sea.

B. B.—That will be splendid! I'm glad I came!

Others.—So am I! so am I! so am I.

T.—Hush! Hush! We are now nearing the station where we get down. See that all our things are ready. Here we are! Get out on to the platform! Let the coolies get the luggage out. I will go and see about the Bus. Take charge, Ramiesh. I won't be long.

R.—All right, Teacher! Oh! there's the teacher returning. Do be quiet! Ram Das keep near us!

T.—Come along Boys. Let us hurry up!

B. B.—There are two more of our beds to be brought as yet. Oh! there's the cooly bringing them.

T.—Now, jump in and make yourselves comfortable.

(*At the Sea side*).

T.—There are many things you can do at the sea shore—bathing, swimming, paddling, building sand houses, and hunting for shells. All these will help us pass the time quickly.

Now can any of you tell me why the sea is salt?

B B.—I know, Teacher, may I say? The sea is salt because the rivers carry salt from the soil through which they flow and empty it all into the sea.

T.—Well answered. No wonder that the sea is salt!

Is the sea getting salter?

R.—Teacher, Ram Das says he knows!

T.—Well, Ram Das tell us please.

R. D.—The rivers are always taking salt to the sea, and when sea-water is evaporated by the sun, the salt remains behind. So the sea must always be getting salter.

T.—Well done! Ram Das, you will get an extra orange for so clever a reply. Who knows whether Lakes are salt?

R. D.—I know, Teacher!

T.—Let some other boy reply this time. Can you tell us Chatterjee?

Chatterjee.—Yes, Teacher. If rivers run right through lakes, they keep them fresh; otherwise lakes may get salt. The Dead Sea is a very salt lake, because it is always getting salt from the river Jordan, and always losing water from evaporation.

T.—That was well answered, too; you also will receive an extra orange. Now I will disperse you and can do what you like, but keep out of danger. You may do as you please for the next hour. When you hear my whistle you must all run to me.

(*After an hour the whistle sounds and they all prepare to go on to the Dak Bungalow where refreshments await them*).

78

A Baby's First Year of Life.

A confidential talk between two Mothers on the Baby's life, its care and management.

First Mother.—Do you know, Mrs. Thumiyah, I have such a lot of trouble with my baby. She keeps me awake almost all night, and when I want to consult the doctor I am afraid, because of the heavy fees one has to pay. Falling upon a poor pocket like mine it is very hard. What should I do?

Second Mother.—I'm thankful to say that my baby gives me no trouble whatever.

F. M.—You are fortunate! How do you manage?

S. M.—The first year of a bady's life is probably the most dangerous period.

F. M.—I know that!

S. M.—In my opinion, more deaths have been due to carelessness and ignorance about babies than to all the battles of history put together.

F. M.—Pardon me; I am neither careless nor ignorant!

S. M.—Forgive me, dear! What I was saying did not refer to you.

F. M.—Please forgive me for being so touchy—especially as I quite agree with you that many deaths

are caused through ignorance and carelessness. But do go on with what you were saying.

S. M.—Well as I was pointing out, in many parts of India at the present day, as many as one-fourth of all the infants born die within the first year of life, and generally from two causes: first, exposure, and second, improper feeding. Both causes unite to swell the huge mortality which arises from what is called *malnutrition*, for if a child is not properly cared for, its whole constitution suffers.

F. M.—I'm so glad I came here. What a few understand how to care for a baby! I think every mother, or I may say every girl, ought to receive sound instructions upon this subject in School. Nurses and Midwives too should be specially trained to give instruction on the welfare and feeding of infants.

S. M.—There are many such schools, and many trained nurses set apart by the Government for these purposes.

F. M.—I have not heard of any!

S. M.—I read in Dr. Braidwood's book, which is very reliable, that "A new-born child may be regarded as a mass of animated clay, composed of different tissues, which, by proper exercise, may be developed into a healthy being, or be destroyed gradually or suddenly, by very simple means."

S. M.—Those are weighty words!

F. M.—They are weighty words indeed!

S. M.—Yes, they contain the essence of all the science which creates a healthy life, and which secures the happiness of an existence that must be a healthy one before any of the good gifts of lifs can be gained or enjoyed.

F. M.—I wish I had your brains! What a lot you know! Why don't you open a school for instruction on the Welfare and Feeding of Babies?

S. M.—Thank you; I have my own little one to look after. Besides, I have no ambition in that line.

If a child is healthy, it enjoys its food at regular intervals, and food should always be given at fixed and definite times. If the child is feverish the appetite is lost, and it is then undesirable to force food upon it but plenty of water should be given to drink.

F. M.—I consider that the first six weeks are very critical!

S. M.—Not more than othor periods. During the first six weeks of life a child should have three or four motions, like thick mustard in colour and consistency, during the day. If the motions are white, it shows that the liver is sluggish; if green and sour-smelling there is acidity. If curds are passed the milk is not properly digested. Well, I'm sorry, I must go now; my baby needs me

F. M.—May I call again? This is so interesting! I can learn a great deal about babies from you. Thank yon so much. Good-bye.

79

Gardening.

A conversation between a Gentleman who is interested in Gardening and a Practical Horticulturist.

Gentleman.—I say, Mr. Basant Lal, I have just come to you for a few instructions in gardening. You know I have a bit of a garden and that I'm very keen on gardening.

Horticuiturists.—Good morning, Mr. Robinson, I shall be pleased to help you in any way. Let me know what you want to know about.

G.—Gardening is, I suppose, one of the oldest occupations; there must always have been those who were devoted to it, and there never was a time when it was pursued with more interest than at present.

H.—I quite agree with you: it is an occupation open to every one; the poorest may practise it on a small scale, and the richest may find in it wide scope for the use of capital. It is open even to the possessor of a single flower-pot to grow something interesting or beautiful.

G.—Quite so. What I want to learn is your views on window gardening!

H.—Very interesting subject! Window gardening during recent years has received the attention of the

most cultivated taste, and might now almost be classed as one of the fine arts. Out of doors too there is scarcely anything that cannot be ornamented and rendered beautiful by an outlay of time, money, and trouble in accordance with the ambition of him who exercises it.

G.—I'm fortunate enough to have on my ground a small pond and a tiny rivulet that anyone may take an interest in. I would like you to give me a list of plants suitable to grow in water, and a few instructions in window-gardening, if you can spare the time.

H.—I can always spare time to help a friend, and will write out my instructions and send them to you later on.

You know as well as I do that there are at least two distinct branches of gardening. One is the scientific, in which the aim is not so much to produce beauty as to gratify curiosity. Of recent years Hybridisation has been carried to a very high pitch of perfection, and Mendelism has been applied with such practical effect that scarcely a season passes without seeing the production of some floral novelty that is at once attractive and full of interest. Scientists have shown what further work is possible in this direction, so that an amateur finds a wide field for his amusement and instruction.

G.—You make things very interesting; that is why I like coming to you on garden matters. There are just one or two more points upon which I wish your advice:—Please give me some information about the Chrysanthemum and Hibiscus.

H.—There are few denizens of the garden that have received so much attention of late years by the hybridiser as the Chrysanthemum, and there are now hosts of the most magnificent varieties, such as our fore-fathers never even dreamed of. Chrysanthemums divide naturally into two classes—annual and perennial. I can give you a few hints on the cultivation of the annual varieties, but would refer you to "Chrysanthemums" by Mrs. Temple Wright, for full particulars regarding the perennial sorts, as the subject would, if treated properly take more time than I can spare. The book costs only 8 annas, and can be obtained from most booksellers. As regards the Hibiscus, you cannot choose a more beautiful plant for an Indian garden. These plants make a most magnificent addition to any garden. I will write out full instructions and send them along.

G.—Thank you. I shall go at once to Anarkali and purchase that book you mention. It must be very instructive if it is anything as interesting as her book on "Tomato Crossing." I'll be looking forward to what you send me with eagerness. Good evening.

H.—Good evening

80

Ink.

A conversation carried on between a Teacher and a Pupil, regarding the different qualities and uses of Ink.

Amrit —Teacher, please tell me when Ink was first made?

Teacher.—We get the word "ink" from the Latin word "*encaustum*," meaning the purple-red fluid used by the later Roman Emperors; so we learn that ink is not a very modern invention, but one which has been in use for many years, though the method of making ink and the ingredients used have been considerably changed.

A.—Thank you, of what is Black Writing Ink made, sir?

T.—You seem to be on the inky side to-day, Amrit! However, I am pleased to know that you are interested in Ink for it is a very useful fluid.

Black Writing Ink is made from gall-nuts, or oak-apples, which are produced upon the leaves and twigs of various species of oak—Sulphate of iron, gum arabic, a few drops of Carbolic acid, and boiling water. Being on the subject of Ink, do you know what makes the Blue Tinge in Blue-black ink?

A.—I am sorry to say I do not. Won't you tell me ,sir? I should like to know all about ink, for

when I grow big like father I mean to manufacture different kinds of ink.

T.—In the meantime while you are waiting to grow as big as your father. my advice is. stick more closely to your books. "Knowledge is Power."

A.—Do please tell me, Teacher, what makes that Blue Tinge in blue-black ink?

T.—I like to see a boy who is anxious to learn. The blue tinge seen in special makes of ink—like, say, Stephen's blue-black—is produced by the addition of indigo. Copying ink can be prepared by adding a little sugar or glycerine to ordinary ink.

A.—Well I declare! How easy it all seems when once you know? How did you come to know all these things, sir?

T.—I've had only two important Rules to guide me, in all that I have learned:—the first is, study; the second is, Reading; to these I added another most essential element: Determination to succeed.

A.—How do you proceed with your studies, sir? What and how must one read?

T.—In order to fulfil the first condition—study—much thought, and practice are required, and it is at once the more important and the more difficult of the two. Mere book memorizing will not carry us very far; we must learn how to study a subject so as to really master it. This is where a bit of Determination comes in very handy. As regards what to

read we must be careful in the choice of our books. There are many very useful books to be had. *How to Read*:—The influence received from books is of great importance. It is well sometimes to write a very striking passage from memory and then to compare our extract with the original. This practice is carried out largely in early years say, from about your age, Get into the habit of reproducing what you have read. Write it out all in your own words giving the original meaning. This will train both memory and power of expression. An even more important matter is, that we should assimilate what we read—not merely remember it, but think it over. strive to understand what is written. The doing of this is of great value.

A.—Thank you, so much I think I see what you mean. I should like to be told one thing more about Ink. You don't mind my asking, do you?

T.—Mind? Why should I; it is a pleasure to see a boy eager for knowledge. Let us have your question, Amrit, and I shall try to answer it to your satisfaction.

A.—Of what are coloured inks made?

T.—Coloured inks are made practically in the same way as black ink, only great care is exercised to see that the Chemicals used do not react upon one another. For instance, when Vermilion (which is a compound of sulphur and mercury? is used with colours containing iron or lead, the beautiful shade is entirely destroyed.

A.—Thanks so much; I think I wili go home now, sir. It is Dinner time. Good-night!

T—Good night.

81

After the Summer Vacation.

Conversation between two friends as to how they spent their long holidays, respectively.

Ganga Nath.—Hello, Muhammad Din! when did you come back? So glad to see you again after such a long time.

Muhammad Din.—The same here. I got back only this morning. How did you enjoy your holidays in Kashmir?

G. N.—Oh, top hole! The place is worth-seeing. The climate is bracing and exhilarating. We spent our time in boating, fishing and roaming in the interior. The scenery was simply magnificient. Where did you go?

M. D.—Well, you are a lucky fellow! I was in my village all the time—helping my father on the farm most of it. It was very warm in August, but on the whole I enjoyed my holidays quite well. The pleasure of being at home makes up for other inconveniences.

G. N.—What about holiday tasks? I have been able to do very little. We were constantly on the move, and I simply could 'nt get at them. Have you done yours?

M. D.—Well, to tell the truth, I have done mine. I had a regular programme for each day; and stuck to it from the first to the last.

G. N.—I am afraid, our mathematical teacher will come down upon me. He has already got a bad impression about my work.

M. D.—He may not check the work for somedays to come. You must have heard that he will have to act for the Headmaster who has not returned from the hills on account of sickness and may not rejoin for a few weeks. I hear he has had a bad time.

G. N.—That is bad news. I hope he will get well soon, but it may help me to do my work. Wili you help me if I came to you every day in the evening?

M. D.—By all means. I shall do all I can to help you out. But you must do the work yourself.

G. N.—The time is very short, and it is almost impossible to work out two hundred sums in a week's time. Couldn't I copy some of them from your exercise book?

M. D.—That would amount to stealing; moreover, it would do you no good. I fear I can't help you along those lines. Of course, anything I can do honestly.

G. N.—Now none of your sermons, my dear fellow! You should have been a Maulvi or a Pundit. We live in the world and must be practical men.

M. D.—Is this your definition of a practical man? If so, I should rather be otherwise. A true friend is one who leads the other to the path of virtue and straight dealing.

G. N.—Oh well, I suppose you are right. We will do as you have suggested and let me say that I appreciate your frankness very much.

M. D.—Come to-day and I will do all I can to help you. Mathematics is a very interesting subject. In fact you have never put your mind to it seriously. Once you get down to it properly, you will begin to like it. I hated it to start with but through the kindness of a friend I became in time quite keen on it.

G. N.—You are one of the very few Mohammaden boys who have mastered it well.

M. D.—I don't suppose Knowledge is a question of religion or caste. It comes to all who seek it earnestly.

G. N.—That is very true. I am a Hindu, but am awfully weak in Mathematics.

M. D.—Well, you won't be so very long if you really put your back into it. Better make a start to-day with me.

G. N.You are a good chap! I'm jolly glad to have you for a friend.

EXERCISES.

LESSON 1.

1. Write a letter to a friend inviting him to dinner on any week day.

2. Write a reply accepting or refusing the invitation, giving reasons.

3. Tell your sister that you have invited a friend to dinner. Discuss briefly your plans as regards decoration and food.

The Weather.

1. Write an account of a rainy day in winter.

2. Write a letter to your friend asking him to excuse you from attending his dinner party on account of heavy rain which has fallen during the day.

3. Describe a day in June when it is supposed to be very hot.

LESSON 3.

1. Write sentences using the following words and phrases:

halting time, pointsman, to go at a stretch, berth, booking office, running-room, excess fare, line-clear, collision. Relief-train.

The Doctor.

1. Suppose you were the son, write a letter to the doctor telling him that your father has greatly improved since he took the medicine. Although he has some tampera-ture, his general condition is very satisfactory. The pain in the chest is also less.

2. Suppose you were the gentleman who was ill. Write a letter to your friend telling him of your brief illness and the treatment of the doctor.

The Photographer.

1. Write a letter to your father telling him that you have had a sitting for your picture and that you will send him a copy of the photograph as soon as it is ready.

2. Suppose you went to the artist on the day appointed for your proofs which were not up to your expectations. Invent a brief conversation between you and the photographer on the subject.

The Tailor.

1. Write a letter to the friend who recommended the tailor to you, telling him that you were well pleased with the work done by him.

2. Write a letter to your elder brother asking him to send you a sum of money which will enable you to pay the bill for your new clothing and some others which you have had made.

3. Explain the following terms and words:—

Patronage, custom, promptitude, approval, morning-suit, Knicker-bockers, double-breasted coat, tweed suit.

The Bicycle.

1. Write a letter to your brother giving him a brief account of your excursion on your bicycle.

2. Suppose you have had a serious break-down on the way and meet a gentleman going in his Motor Car, and you ask him to give you a lift as far as the Ekka Stand. What would you say?

At the Zoo.

1. Write a letter to your friend giving him a brief account of your visit to the Zoo.

2. Suppose you are a lion in the cage, and describe how you spend the day.

3. Invent a supposed brief conversation between a lion in the cage, and a dog outside, about their respective fates.

The Watchmaker.

1. A week after you had the watch repaired, you found that it stopped again. Write a letter to the watchmaker about it and send the watch per bearer.

2. Invent a brief conversation between you and your mother about getting the clock on approval.

Dinner at a Restaurant.

1. On reaching home you give an account of your dinner party to your sister. What would you say?

Remember the following words and phrases in connection with food in general, use them in sentences so far as possible.

Venison, mutton, game, gravy, pickle, yolk, crumb, pie, sago, flavour, season, simmer, brew, grill.

Nourishing, sharp, underdone, contaminated, delicious, insipid, savoury, appetising, oily, wholesome, tasteless, pungent.

A late breakfast, a genial host, a charming hostess, hungry as a hunter, to be famished, burnt to a cinder, to make a hearty meal.

At the Hairdresser's Saloon.

1. Write a letter to the hairdresser asking him to send the following articles per bearer. You send a ten-rupee-note with the messenger and ask him to send a bill after deducting the price of the articles ordered.

Four blades for the Auto razor: Pears shaving-stick, nail-powder, a good hair-comb and a nail-clipper.

2. Write a letter to a friend telling him that you are sending an Auto razor as a birthday present and persuade him to get into the habit of shaving himself, for it is neater and more economical to do so.

Service under Government and with a Private Firm.

1. Write a letter to your Head Master asking for a recommendation for any position on the railway which you have a desire to obtain.

2. Write a letter to your School friend telling him of your appointment on the railway and how you like, or dislike, the work, giving reasons.

3. Use the following words and make sentences of each:—Guard, largely, service, "Shine in Service" Firm, advantages, Drawback.

4. What is meant by "you haven't much enterprise in you." "Whims and fancies."

What is more useful to the country—a soldier or a Teacher.

1. Write a short letter to your friend that after very carefully thinking over the conversation you have had with him, you have decided to study for your Teacher's examination.

2. Write a letter to your brother telling him of your intention and asking him for help in the matter.

3. What is meant by the following:—

Army, career, profession, foreign invasions, devastations, chaos, internal rebellions, efficient, aspect.

4. Make plurals of:—Army, career, profession, service.

The Hotel.

1. Write a letter to your father telling him that you are staying in the Hindu Hotel, Lahore, and that you are occupying rooms at five rupees a day, but you mean to change them for cheaper ones in a day or so.

2. Write a letter to your sister, giving her a short account of the hotel and of the Anarkali Bazar.

3. Give the past and past participle of the following words:—

Sit, hear, see, mean, change, hit, stay, write.

Early Rising.

1. Invent a brief conversation between two friends on the advantages and disadvantages of early rising.

2. Write a letter to your friend that you will not be able to accompany him to-morrow in his usual morning walk as you are not well, but that you shall miss it very much.

3. Give the plurals of the following words:—

Man, tooth, lock, thief, sluggard, master.

LESSON 16.

1. Write a letter to your friend who recommended the lawyer to you telling him that you were well pleased with him, giving at the same time a brief account of the interview.

LESSON 17.

1. Next morning your sister asks you as to how you enjoyed your visit to the Circus. Give her a brief account of your visit.

2. Write a letter to the manager asking him to reserve four seats for your family in the Show on Saturday. You are sending the money through the bearer of the letter.

3. Explain the following terms with reference to a Circus:—

Matinee, concession tickets, soldiers in uniform, half-tickets, booking-office, performance, applause, ring, gallery, orchestra, magic whip, proprietor, gymnastics, gallop, trot.

LESSON 18.

1. On reaching Delhi write a letter to your brother telling him that you have had a very comfortable journey.

2. Invent a brief conversation between yourself and a fellow passenger as you travel, on some current topic like the recent happenings in Afghanistan.

3. Make sentences using the following words:—

Excursion, week-end, compartment, labelled, switch off, down-train, excess-fare, express, restaurant-car.

LESSON 19.

1. Suppose you were Romesh, write a letter to Riaz after your complete recovery thanking him for the kindness shown to you during your illness.

2. Suppose you were Riaz, write a letter to Romesh congratulating him on his recovery.

3. Suppose you were Riaz, and you went to the hospital to see Romesh after his operation. The doctor in charge regrets his inability to allow any one to see Romesh till he has gathered enough strength. Invent a brief conversation between you and the doctor on the subject.

LESSON 20.

1. You go to see the officer with the letter. Invent a brief conversation between you and the officer on the subject.

2. You are successful in getting the post, write a letter to your Headmaster, thanking him for giving you a testimonial.

The Toilet.

1. A friend asks you to let him know about the character of the servant who acted as your Khidmatgar as he wishes to employ him after you have dismissed him.

Write a reply telling him about his strong and weak points.

2. Write sentences using the following words:—

Shoe-horn, waist-coat, a walking-stick, a tooth-brush, evening dress, a necktie.

Going to School.

1. Make sentences using the following words and phrases. Make one sentence in each case:—

To quarrel, to defy, to emulate, to memorise, to slack, to excel, painstaking, sulky, keen, wayward, diligent, studious, proficient, truant, bully, expulsion, a capable staff, the tone of the school, to make allowance for.

2. Write a letter to your friend who wishes to join your school telling him some of its good points.

At the Bank.

1. Write a letter to your friend telling him of the result of your interview with the Manager of the Bank about the proposed loan of four thousand rupees. The Bank will charge ten per cent. interest on the said loan if taken.

2. Make sentences using the following words:—

Counter, a cross cheque, asset, liability, liquidation, insolvency. Savings Bank's account, dividend premium.

Seeing a friend off at the Railway Station.

1. On reaching home you write a letter to your friend thanking him for his hospitality and telling him of some incident on the way,

2. Write questions to which the following might be suitable answers:—

(*a*) I enjoyed my stay immensely.

(*b*) Five times a day.

(*c*) It was nearly five o'clock.

(*d*) Yes, he is one of my best friends.

3. Invent a brief conversation between you and a fellow passenger on some current topic which you have read in the *Tribune*. He has also read the same.

LESSON 25.

1. Write a letter to your brother telling him of your experience of the first night at the place, and the kindness shown by your friend in making you the loan of a net.

On the receipt of a Report.

1. Write a letter to your friend telling him of the results of the last house test and how you fared in different subjects.

2. Describe your school life and use as many words and phrases out of the foilowing list as you can:—

Pleasant, punctual, industrious, courteous, painstaking, inefficient, trustworthy, amiable, to emulate. to memorise, to defy, to chastise, to reprimand, to discipline, to inspire, a capable staff, a stern disciplinarian, a man of high ideals, to give an average mark, the tone of the school, to have a high percentage of passes in the examination, a palatial building, a popular master.

3. Replace the heavy type phrases in the following by shorter adverbial expressions:—

(*a*) I will do it **this day.**

(*b*) I do it **three times** in the week.

(*c*) He improved **gradually** with the **passing of each day.**

(*d*) He must come Tuesday **of the next week.**

(*e*) I shall call on a day **other than to-day.**

Bath in the Sea.

1. Write a letter to your friend telling him of the pleasure of a sea-voyage. Use as many words and phrases as you can out of the following list:—

Harbour, beach, rough, surf, swimming, lifeboat, pier, tide, high-tide, canoe, barge: anchor, funnel, compass, voyage. breakers, pilot, waves, steward, mat, crew, trip, ripples, current, foam, to admire the scenery, a stiff breeze, exhilarating sea breeze, a delightful cruiso.

2. Suppose you had a storm in the sea while on a sea voyage, describe your experience.

At a Carpet Shop.

1. Write a letter to your friend telling him that you have asked the firm of Messrs. Ghulam Mohammad & Sons, to send him a Persian carpet on approval. You hope that he will like it.

2. Write a reply to the above-mentioned letter thanking the friend for the trouble he took in buying and sending the carpet to you. It reached him safely in a sound condition and that you like it immensely.

At Tea.

1. Make sentences using the following words and phrases:—

Relish, taste, knead, starve, digest, carve, simmer, flavour bake, underdone, tough, wholesome, contaminated, sticky, oily, delicious, a light luncheon, to say grace, light refreshments.

2. Write a letter to your father telling him about the small tea party you had at your friend Rup Kishen's house and that you intend to invite him in return.

3. Write a formal invitation to a friend to dinner, and write a reply refusing the invitation on grounds of illness.

At a Picnic.

1. On reaching home, your sister asks you how you enjoyed the picnic. What would you say in a connected and narrative form?

2. Write a letter to your friend who wishes to become a scout. Tell him something about the useful things which a scout might do at times.

3. Give as many meanings as you can to the following words:—

Bank, plate, date, yard, ground, bark.

The Public Garden.

1. Write a letter to your friend describing your visit to the Lawrence gardens and use as many words and phrases as you can from out of the following list:—

Paths, borders, hedge, wire-netting, railings, turf, manure, water-can, dahlia, dandelion, daisy, forget-me-not, delightful, glorious, spacious, serviceable, luscious, flourishing, to prune, to decay, to pluck, full of weeds, spoilt by the rain.

2. Describe gardening as a delightful hobby.

3. Frame sentences beginning with the following phrases:—

(*a*) In spite of.

(*b*) At six years of age.

(*c*) About this time.

(*d*) Three years later.

(*e*) In the first place.

At the Post Office.

Box, charges, circular, enclosure, envelope, insurance, postman,

1. Describe the Post Office of your town, giving a brief account of its general working.

Remember the following terms in connection with the Postal department and use some of them in your narrative essay:—
postmark, reply-coupons, dead-letter, bearing letter, money order form, Savings Bank account, interest, postal cash certificates, delivery, clearance.

2. Write a letter to the Post Master asking him to send all your letters, etc. to your new address as you have changed your residence to a new quarter of the city.

3. How do you the following? Explain your procedure in a few words:—

(*a*) You address a letter.

(*b*) You stamp a letter.

(*c*) You send a letter to the post.

(*d*) You post a letter.

At the Theatre.

1. Next morning your younger brother asks you about the plot of the play you attended last night. How would you describe briefly the chief events of the story as acted and staged by the company?

2. Write a letter to the manager of the company asking him to reserve four seats for you and your friends next Saturday in the orchestra stalls.

At the Office.

1. Write a letter to the firm of Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh asking them to send the following books to you by V. P. P,

(*a*) Vocabulary Work. by Earnest J. Kelly.

(*b*) Manual of English Grammar, published by The Christian Literature Society, Madras.

(*c*) English Dialogues, hy Martin.

(*d*) English by Talking. by G. A. Wathen.

2. Write in a few words the difference between:—

(*a*) A Magazine and a Newspaper.

(*b*) A holder and a pen.

(*c*) A table and a desk.

3. Write a paragraph describing a publishing house in Lahore or elsewhere.

The following words and phrases might be suggestive of some ideas:—

Cover, volume, typing machine, compositors, type, Linotype, periodical, frontispiece, engraving, copyright, misprint, proof-reading, block, binding.

Conversation between two Boys witnessing a fire.

1. Write a brief paragraph on the fire you witnessed for a daily paper.

2. On reaching home you tell your mother what you saw at the fire.

3. Give the Nouns of the following words:—

Stupid, enjoy, efficient, tragic, decent. chilly, smoky.

Watching a Cricket Match.

1. Write a letter to your old friend whom you have not met for a long time. Tell him what you have been doing ever since you met last.

2. Write Adjectives to the following words and use some of them in sentences:—

Appreciation, competition, education, memory, retirement.

3. Describe your friend in about one hundred words. His personal appearance: his habits: his likings and dislikings and hobbies: his general character and intellectual capacity.

Remember the Past and Past Participle of the following words:—

Find, swell, wind, write, tear, weave, wring, tread, stride, strike.

At the Dentist's.

1. On reaching home your sister asks you as to how the tooth was extracted. Describe the operation very briefly.

2. Write a letter to the Dentist making an appointment with him for puttiug in a set of false teeth and having a few extracted first.

3. Put the following affirmative sentences into the interrogative form:—

(*a*) The oranges were ripe.

(*b*) My shoes have been cleaned.

(*c*) The servant might post this letter.

(*d*) The desk would hold these books,

(*e*) They ought to obey their teacher.

Taking out on Insurance Policy.

1. Write a letter to your brother asking his advice as to the proposition put forward by the agent in the foregoing conversation.

2. Write a letter from of your brother setting forth some of the advantages of insurance in general.

3. What are the contraries of, busy, sweet, light sharp, quiet, hard, short, cold. Make sentences to show their correct usage:—

At the Shoemaker's shop.

1. Write a letter to a Boot and Shoe Merchant asking him to send you a pair of boots which will suit your size and measurement, by V. P. P. on approval.

2. Write a description of a shoemaker's shop.

3. Re-write the following sentences, filling in with suitable prepositions:

(*a*) This news is very painful——my father.

(*b*) **A good citizen** is loyal——the government.

(*c*) This line is parallel——that. ......

(*d*) He is very negligent——work.

At the Bookseller.

1. Write an application to the Manager of a Business firm for the post of a clerk which has been advertised in the *Tribune* of the 23rd November, 1929.

2. On reaching your home your father asks you about the result of the interview you had with the Manager of the Firm. Tell him briefly in your own words what took place.

3. After reading the following passage, give its gist in your own words:—

Of all man's great achievements none is, perhaps, more full of human interest than are those concerned with flight. We regard ourselves as remarkable beings, and our wonderful discoveries in Scieuce and invention induce us to believe we are far and away the cleverest of all the living creatures in the great scheme of Creation. And yet, in the matter of flight, the birds beat us; what has taken us years of experimenting and painstaking effort to accomplish is done by the tiny fledgelings almost as soon as they come into the world.

[The Mastery of the Air].

About their Schools.

1. Write out a full description of your Motor-car ride to the railway station. Suppose that you are Asha; give a detailed letter of all that took place from the start to finish of your journey to Amritsar school.

2. Suppose you do or are asked to do the following things, what would you say in a few appropriate words which would make a good impression on your hearers. Make one sentence in each case, but it should not exceed twenty to thirty words:—

1. You present a book to your friend.

2. You ask your headmaster to give you half holiday as the day is fine.

3. You ask a friend to dine with you this evening.

4. You remind a person of his small debt to you.

At Dinner.

1. Suppose you were Lala Kesho Ram, tell your mother that you had your dinner at Lala Benarsi Das's house and tell her what you had and how you enjoyed it.

2. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to join you on your proposed picnic, telling him what you would like to cook there.

The Motor-Car.

1. Give an account of an imaginary motor ride in the town.

2. Write a letter to the manager of a big motor-car firm asking him, to send you a catalogue of their latest cars as you want to buy one for yourself. Mention the approximate amount of money you would like to spend and the kind of car you would like to have.

3. Write a dialogue between a soldier and a shopman as to the merits and demerits of their respective professions.

Hints:—The soldier says, he is brave, honest, manly; fights for his country; his profession honourable, calls for the exercise of high virtues in man. Shopman's life dull, sordid. He is mean, vile, tricky, sole business to rob people, get as much out of them as he can. The American philosopher Thorean says: "Everything commercial is accursed. Even if angels were to bring Divine messages on commission, he would refuse to accept them."

The shopman argues that he is the only useful member of the community keen in intellect. Creates national wealth which maintains society and political independence of a country—finances of the state Trading classes have produced best statesmen—'commercial magnates.' But for his activities the useless, soldier would starve. Soldier's profession cruel.

Meeting an old School-fellow after many years.

1. Write to your sister telling her about your friend, his father and particularly about Mr. Pinto.

2. Re-arrange the order of the following sentences, placing the qualifying clauses in better order:—

(*a*) The house was burned down in the night, which stood on the hill.

(*b*) In the city there was opened a "Home for Rest," where much want and pain prevailed, by kind workers.

3. Insert the necessary stops in the following passage:—

You tell us always cried one of the judges with impatience that you are not this that you are not that what are you then.

4. Answer the following question, using appropriate words:—

1. Name three qualities of your pencil.

2. Offer your friend his choice of four kinds of fruits.

3. Name four things which you can see on your teacher's desk.

4. A friend has a criminal case and wants to place it in the hands of a good lawyer. What advice would you give him?

5. What did you have for dinner last night?

Characteristics of a civilised Person.

1. Write your opinion on the above subject.

2. Invent a brief conversation on the use and abuse of athletics with the help of the following outline:—

Outline.—Physical exercise gives health, strength and vigour; develops the muscles of the body: strengthens the heart, makes a man courageous and in towns we live under unhealthy conditions.

On the other hand too much of it is bad; takes too much of our valuable time; as a profession it is useless—the professional athlete eats a lot and does nothing, is perhaps the most useless piece of humanity—Great athletes and wrestlers short-lived.

Dress.

1. Write your opinion as to why Indians discard their own national dress for that of the European.

2. Invert the order of the following sentences:—

(*a*) Such a sight has seldom been seen in our land.

(*b*) My life now will be cheerless indeed.

Example for the above: (*a*) Seldom has such a sight been seen in our land. (*b*) Cheerless indeed will my life be now.

Their Schools.

1. Give a full account of the conversation you have had with your sister in a letter to your father who is at Lyallpur.

2. Write the Prepositions that may be used with each of the following Verbs, and make sentences giving their use:—

(*a*) Abide, (*b*) Comparable, (*c*) Different, (*d*) Paint, (*e*) Familiar, (*f*) Free, (*g*) Glad, (*h*) Ready, (*i*) Slow, (*j*) Radiant, (*k*) Suitable, (*l*) Capable, (*m*) Confident.

3. Illustrate the difference between and meaning of the following in sentences of your own:—

1. Abandon, desert, forsake.
2. Admit, allow, concede.
3. Happen, occur, transpire.
4. Mourn, deplore.
5. Ability, capacity, cleverness.
6. Foretell, prophesy.

4. Suppose your father were to give you a sum of ten rupees as a gift on the Dewali or 'Id days, how would you spend them? Write six sentences saying what you would buy.

5. Make sentencas to show that you fully understand the meaning and usage of the following phrases and expressions:—

To nip in the bud; to muster strong; to pocket an insult; to pick a quarrel with; to meet half way.

6. Write one or two sentences in each case, discussing the following questions:—

(*a*) Is war a curse?

(*b*) Should athletics be compulsory at schools?

(*c*) Should alcoholic liquor be totally prohibited?

(*d*) Is the joint family system a blessing?

A Good Dinner.

1. Supposing you were Mr. B., on arriving home give an account of all that passed between you at A.'s house. Imagine that you are speaking with your wife on the subject.

2. Give the Plurals of the following:—

Advice, Counsel, Beef, Compass, Copper, Force, Return, Salt, Vapour, Water.

Meeting of old Friends.

1. Give an account of any marriage feast you ever attended.

2. Write a letter to your father telling him that you do not wish to get married before you pass your Degree Examination, and give such convincing reasons as will make your father change his decision about your marriage.

3. The following extract is taken from the *Tribune* dated the 26th February, about the wrestling match between Gama and Jess Peterson.

The contest for world championship between Gama and Jess Peterson was held to-day resulting in a victory for Gama. About 10,000 spectators assembled from different parts of the country, prominent amongst those being the Maharajas of Patiala, Kashmir and Jind, and Mr. Fitzpatrick, Agent General in the Punjab Statas. A number of members of the Punjab Council also attended.

In all 17 matches between different wrestlers were contested. Matches generally lasted from two to five minutes each. While matches were going on Peterson entered the enclosure and received cheers from all sides. He waved his hand and smiled in response. The Maharaja of Patiala entered the arena at 3-30 in a light grey suit. At five minutes past four, Gama rushed into the arena roaring Allah-o-Akbar like a lion. Peterson and Gama shook hands amid loud cheers.

Exactly at 4-10 the match commenced amid loud shouts and cheers. Great excitement prevailed for a minute when

Gama tried to throw Peterson by the neck, but Peterson successfully resisted for a moment. The match promised to be well contested, but the wrestlers parted for two seconds and immediately Gama caught Peterson by the right leg and in another two seconds threw him down. Peteron fell on the right elbow. Gama sat upon his body and in ten seconds gave him a rude jerk making his back touch the ground.

Loud cries of Victory to Gama, Victory to India, and Victory to the East were raised from all sides and Gama was declared world champion once again.

Peterson and Gama shook hands and Peterson left immediately. The Maharaja awarded a magnificent silver mace to Gama. Gama was carried on the shoulders by his brother Imam Bux and taken in a triumphant procession. Peterson secured 1,500 sovereigns and passage for joining the contest. Gama will be awarded a magnificent donation by the Maharaja of Patiala.—A. P. I.

Give the sum and substance of the whole thing after reading it. Say what you would tell your father who cannot read himself on account of sore eyes.

At an upholsterer and furniture-dealer's shop.

1. Describe the furniture in your house or any other house with which you ase fully acquainted, and the general decoration of the rooms. The following words and phrases might be found suggestive:—

Washing-stool, gas-stove, pail, shelves, fender, blinds, curtains, side-board, mantel-piece, electric fittings, piano, settee, mirror, dressing table, a suit upholstered in velvet. everything in keeping with, flowers in great profusion.

Village Life.

1. Write an imaginary conversation which was carried on at the dinner table between Mr. Browne, his host, and youug Niax Ali.

Self-Help.

1. Give your version of self-help in a short Essay.

2. Place Adverbs and Verbs to the following Nouns:—

Advice, evening, hands, school, self-help, will, greatness.

About your Neighbour.

1. Write a letter to your neighbour asking him to keep his household quiet as your mother is seriously ill and the doctor has asked you to keep absolute quiet around you.

2. Make sentences to show that you know how to use the following pairs of words correctly:—

Bow, bough; dew, due; isle, aisle; pail, pale; sort, sought.

At the Museum.

1. Write a letter to your father giving him a short account of your visit to the Museum.

2. Make sentences using the following words in the Present, Past, the Past Imperfect and the Past Perfect Tense of the following words:—

Earn, work, sing, go.

Remember the Positive, Comparative and Superlative Degrees of the following words:—

Positive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
Ill	worse	worst.
Good	better	best.
Far	father	farthest
Nigh	nearer	next.
Late	later	latest.
Much	more	most
Little	less	least.

Truth.

1. Give your opinion on Truth and Falsehood in a short story.

The Amritsar Golden Temple.

1. Write out a descriptive story after your visit to the Temple.

2. Write one sentence in each case, giving your argument for or against the following statements:—

(*a*) Which are the best months for the summer holidays?

(*b*) Is football a better game than cricket?

(*c*) Should examinations be abolished?

(*d*) Shall school begin at 9 a. m. instead of at 10 in the winter months?

Better Late than Never.

1. Supposing yourself to be one of the Weak Party, write your feelings, in correct sentences; and also your feelings toward those weak and hungry men, had you been a member of the Strong Party.

2. Answer the following questions. Write only one sentence in each case:—

(*a*) How would you ask your friend for the loan of a a book?

(*b*) If you have to lend it, what will you say to the person to whom you give it?

(*c*) What would you do if he lost it?

3. Of what use are Rivers to man? Write about eight lines, and name some of the big rivers of India,

Town and Country Life.

1. Write to your brother your ideas of Country and Town Life. Tell him which you prefer, and give your reasons.

2. Study the following statements and add one sentence more to each eitner before or after:—

(*a*) It is a fine morning.
(*b*) We shall conquer in the end.
(*c*) Ask the green-grocer to call to-morrow.
(*d*) The house is very damp.

Cowardice.

1. Write the result of the interview in grammatical language.

Fruit, flowers and Vegetable Show.

1. (*a*) Suppose you were Mr. Hardy write a full description of your accident.

(*b*) Suppose you were Dr. Dina Nath what would you have done and said.

(*c*) Write a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Hardy if you were the Direotor, and had heard that Mr. Hardy had broken two ribs.

A visit to a Town.

1. What would you write home to England to your mother, if you were Mr. B. about the Indian marriage ceremoney and festival?

(*b*) Suppose you were the Thanedar, write how you would meet your European guest.

Five simple Men of a Village.

1. Write an essay on what you think probably happened with regard to those villagers and describe the railway journey to Darjeeling Tea-estate.

2. Construct sentences with:—(*a*) Of course, (*b*) On the face of it, (*c*) Off one's head, (*d*) Make light of, (*e*) Throw cold water.

3. A fire accident in your neighbourhood.

During the small hours of the morning I was aroused by a fire alarm, and found that the house facing mine was on fire. The flames rapidly spread on all directions. The fire brigade had arrived on the scene, and the engines played on the fire for about three quarters of an hour before the conflagration could be brought under. The house was completely burnt down, and the loss was estimated at rupees ten thousand. I understand that the fire was due to smoking, an old man having upset his *hookah* on his bed.

Invent a conversation between two friends, Ghani and Ahmed on the above mentioned incident and amplify the description.

Cholera in Camp.

1. Distinguish between:—(*a*) He would do if he could, and, He could if he would, (*b*) Go to sea, and, Go to the sea, (*c*) In the event of, and, At all events, (*d*) I searched the man, and, I searched for the man.

At a Carnival—(A revelry and Frolic).

1. Write what you would have seen and done in the Carnival had you been Sam.

(*b*) Write also of your meeting James at the railway station and going home with him.

House Hunting.

1. Write what you feel about living in so large a bungalow all by yourselves.

2. Hygiene:—Write in English the answers to the following:—

(*a*) What immediate steps should be taken in the case of snake bite?

(*b*) What are the main things to remember about Malaria?

3. Write an essay on "Character."

A Washerman.

1. Write a letter to the Manager of a Laundry asking him if his firm would be able to remove stains from your over-coat, and what their charges would be.

2. Describe a working day in a Dhobi's life.

3. Put the following affirmative sentences into the interrogative form:—

(*a*) The oranges were ripe.

(*b*) My shoes have been cleaned.

(*c*) The servant might post this letter.

(*d*) The desk would hold these books.

(*e*) They ought to obey their teacher.

Getting admission into a College.

1. Write a letter to your friend telling him that you have decided to join the F. C. College and give reasons for your choice.

2. Write a paragraph embodying your first impressions of college life and compare it with the school life you have had.

A Coach-builder.

1. Write a letter to your friend telling him that you have purchased a tonga in preference to a motor-car and give him three or four good sound reasons for your choice.

2. Give an account of a journey by tonga from a Railway station to a neighbouring village on a kacha road. Write something about the scenery on the way and the types of people you came across.

A Voyage to England.

1. Suppose you have reached Cambridge and have joined the College there; write a letter to your friend giving him a short account of your voyage and the impressions you have formed of England.

2. Use the following words in sentences:—

Counsel, council, president, precedent, dissent, descent, compliment, complement; prescribe, proscribe: desert, dessert.

Shopping.

1. Describe in a letter to your brother all that may have come under your observation while in an Indian Market.

2. Write a letter to a book-seller, ordering the books you require.

A Motor-car Drive.

1. Form adjectives from the following:—

Winter, friend, number, sport, man.

Form nouns from the following:—

See, dismiss, deny, speak, intend.

A Private Garden Party.

1. Describe a Garden Party in a short essay.

2. Place preposition with the following:—

Cold, familiar, point, glad, obnoxious.

A New Acquaintance.

1. Suppose you were Mr. Khanna, write a letter expressing your feelings of gratitude to Mr. B. for your recovery.

2. If you were young Hemraj, how would you express your feelings in a letter to Mr. B.

Canal Bank, Lahore.

1. Write an essay about a Canal and its uses.

2. Employ the followiug Similes in a suitable sense. Like a mighty ocean; a roar as of thunder; as a fallen tree: like rain; It rains cats and dogs.

3. Write a paragraph of about thirty lines on any *one* of the following subjects:—

A morning scene near a well, or a river-bank.

A village fair.

An Indian tailor, or *dhobi*.

Mahatma Gandhi.

A *desi* game which you have played or watched.

A village and the character, occupation, and customs of its people.

A friend whose peculiarities have been for years a source of amusement to you.

(In choosing the subject bear this in mind, that credit is given for descriptions that are simple and *seem life-like.*)

(Punjab University, 1929.)

All the Difference.

1. Write a description of the next meeting of the Club: giving full particulars about the various colours worn by the members denoting the particular talent claimed by each.

Family Gathering.

1. Correct where necessary the following sentences; in each case give reason for the correction:—

1. I found this fungi in the forest.
2. You must practice more diligently.
3. She required the meaning of this strange phenomena.
4. A Counsel has been held this morning.
5. He gave me some good Council.
6. He took up a stationery position.

Benevolence.

1. Write an essay about the meeting with Mr. S. at Shahadera.

2. Write notes on the following:—Examination Day in a High School and how it is carried on.

3. Give in your own words the substance of the following passage:—

Among the beautiful and simple-hearted customs of rural life which still linger in some parts of India are those of strewing flowers before funerals and placing offerings at the graves of departed friends or relations.

A trip to the sea-side.

1. Write an essay on the following subjects:—

Sea-bathing, swimming. gathering shells.

A Baby's First Year of Life.

1. Write a short story about a Baby.

2. How can an Intransitive Verb become Transitive?

3. Give examples of the use of the Imperative Mood in the First and Third persons.

4. Give examples of the use of '*shall*' and '*will*' as principal Verbs.

(*b*) In the following passage the *article* (*a*, *an*, *the*) are omitted. Re-write the passage inserting them wherever necessary:—

Then came Asoka. He started his career as warrior and conqueror, he ended his life as monk. His first venture resulted in conquest of Kalinga, kingdom situated between Mahananda and Godavari, both rivers in Deccan.

(Punjab University, 1929.)

Gardening.

1. Write an essay in clear, definite sentences on a Garden.

2. Make sentences with the following verbs:—

Flies, Art, Smiles, Laughs, Cries, Pull, Drive, Jumps, Swims, Swings, Sings.

Ink.

1. Correct the following sentences:—Under-line the present or past participle, or the infinitive mood used as predicates:—

(*a*) A garden presents a beautiful sight in summer. The trees covered with leaves and flowers seen everywhere. In winter the scene is changed.

(*b*) They could not have chosen a more suitable man.
A man quick to observe and alert to act, and one who knew how to take the best advantage of any opportunities afforded him.

After the Summer Vacation.

1. Punctuate the following passage, giving capital letters where necessary:—

He was able to learn in one month what generally took seven he then returned home he wanted to start work on his own account but other people said you haven't studied seven months we can't allow it.

A LIST OF THORNDIKE'S PRIMARY VOCABULARY

WHICH HAS BEEN LARGELY USED IN THIS BOOK.

Words 1 to 500.

a
about
above
across
add
after
again
against
air
all
almost
alone
along
also
always
am
among
an
and
another
answer
any
apple
are
arm
around
as
ask
at
away
back
bad
ball
bank
be
bear
beautiful
became
because
bed
been
before
begin
behind
being
believe
best
better
between
big
bird
block
blow
blue
body
book
both
box
boy
bread
bring
brother
brought
build
burn
but
buy
by
call
came
can
care
carry
case
cause
certain
change
child
children
church
city
clear
close
cold
colour
come
company
corn
could
country
course
cover
cross
cut
dark
day
dead
dear
death
deep
did
die
do
dose
done
door
down
draw

dress
drink
drive
drop
during
each
ear
early
earth
east
eat
egg
end
enough
even
ever
every
eye
face
fair
fall
family
far
fast
father
fear
feel
feet
few
field
fill
find
fine
fire
first
five
floor
flower
fly
follow

food
foot
for
form
found
four
free
fresh
friend
from
front
full
garden
gave
general
get
girl
give
given
glad
go
God
gold
good
got
great
green
ground
grow
had
hair
half
hand
happy
hard
has
have
he
head
hear

heart
heavy
help
her
here
high
hill
him
himself
his
hold
home
hope
horse
hot
hour
house
how
hundred
I
if
in
into
is
it
its
just
keep
kill
kind
know
known
land
large
last
late
laugh
low
lay
lead

learn
leave
left
length
less
let
letter
lie
life
light
like
line
little
live
long
look
lost
love
low
made
make
man
many
mark
matter
may
me
mean
measure
meat
men
might
mile
milk
mind
mine
miss
money
month
more

morning
most
mother
mountain
move
much
must
my
name
near
need
never
new
next
night
no
north
not
nothing
now
number
of
off
often
old
on
once
one
only
open
or
order
other
our
out
over
own
paper
part
pass
pay

people
person
picture
piece
place
plain
plant
play
please
point
poor
power
present
pretty
put
quick
rain
raise
reach
read
ready
reason
receive
red
remain
remember
rest
rich
ride
right
river
road
rock
roll
room
rouud
run
said
sail
same
save

saw
say
school
sea
second
see
seem
seen
send
sent
serve
set
several
shall
she
ship
short
should
show
side
sight
silver
since
sing
sister
sit
six
sleep
small
so
soft
soldier
some
something
sometime
son
soon
sound
south
speak
spring

stand
start
state
stay
step
still
stone
stop
story
street
strong
such
summer
sun
sure
sweet
table
take
talk
tell
ten
than
thank
that
the
their
them
then
there
these
they
thing
think
third
this
those
though
thought
thousand
three
through

till
time
to
to-day
together
too
top
town
train
tree
true
try
turn
two
under
until
up
upon
us
use
very
visit
voice
wait
walk
wall
want
war
warm
was
watch
water
way
we
week
well
went
were
what
when
where
which
while
white
who
whole
why
wide
will
wind
window
winter
wish
with
without
woman
wood
word
work
would
write
year
yet
you
young
your

END OF FIRST 500

Words 1 to 500

able
account
act
afraid
after-noon
age
ago
allow
already
although
American
amount
animal
anything
appear
army
arrive
art
article
attend
baby
bad
band
basket
battle
bay
beast
beat
beauty
bee
began
bell
belong
beside
bill (B)
bit
bless
blind
blood
board
boat
bone
born
bottom
bow
branch
brave
break
breakfast
bridge
bright
brand
broken
brook
brown
building
built
business
busy
butter
cake
cannot
cap
captain
car
careful
catch
cent
centre
chair
chance
charge
chief
choose
chrismas
circle
class
clean
clock
cloth

clothe (ing)
clothes
cloud
coal
coast
coat
coming
command
common
complete
condition
contain
continue
cook
cool
corner
cost
count
court
cow
cried
crowd
cry
cup
dance
dare
date
daughter
deal
decide
delight
demand
desire
destroy
difference
different
dinner
direct
discover
distance
divide

doctor
dog
don't
double
doubt
dream
dry
dust
duty
easy
edge
eight
either
else
enemy
England
English
enjoy
enter
entire
equal
escape
evening
everything
except
expect
express
extend
fact
famous
fancy
farm
farmer
fat
favour
feed
fell
fellow
felt
fence
fight

figure
fingure
finish
firm
fish
fit
fix
flow
following
force
forest
forget
former
forth
forward
fourth
France
French
fruit
gain
game
gate
gather
gentle
gentleman
gift
glass
going
golden
gone
government
grace (G)
grain
grant
grass
grave
gray
grew
guard
guess
guide

hall
hang
happen
hat
health
heard
heat
heaven
height
held
herself
hide
history
hole
honour
however
hunt
hurry
hurt
husband
ice
ill
important
inch
increase
indeed
Indian
iustead
interest
iron
island
join
journey
joy
judge
jump
kept
kiss
knee
knew
labour

lady
laid
lake
least
led
leg
lesson
lie
lift
lion
lip
list
listen
load
lord
lose
loss
lot
loud
lower
mail
manner
march (M)
market
master
meat
member
met
middle
mill
minute
moment
moon
mount
mouth
Mr.
Mrs.
music
myself
narrow
nation
natural
nature
necessary
neck
neighbour
neither
nest
Newyork
nice
nine
noise
none
noon
nor
nose
note
notice
O
Oak
object
ocean
offer
office
officer
oh
outside
page
pain
paint
pair
party
path
peace
pen
perfect
perhaps
pick
plan
pleasant
pleasure
possible
post
pound
practice
prepare
press
price
prince
promise
proper
proud
prove
public
pull
pure
purpose
quarter
queen
question
quiet
quite
race
ran
rapid
rather
real
reply
report
require
ring
rice
rise
roof
rose
row
rule
rush
sad
safe
salt
sand
sat
season
seat
seed
seek
seize
self
sell
separate
service
settle
seven
shade
shake
shape
sheep
shine
shoe
shop
shore
shoulder
shout
shut
sick
sign
silk
simple
single
Sir
size
skin
sky
slow
smile
smoke
snow
soil
sold
song
sort
soul
space

spend
spirit
spoke
spot
spread
square
star
station
stick
stock
stood
store
storm
straight
strange
stream
strength
strike
study
subject
sudden
suffer
sugar
suit
supply
suppose
surprise
tail
tall
taste
teach
teacher
tear
the
themselves
therefore
thick
thin
thou
throw
thus

tie
tire
told
to-morrow
tongue
took
touch
towards
trade
travel
trip
trouble
trust
truth
twelve
twenty
uncle
understand
unite
usual
valley
value
view
village
wash
waste
wave
weak
wear
weather
weight
west
wheat
wheel
whether
whom
whose
wife
wild
win
wing

wise
within
wonder
wonderful
worth
wrong
yard
yellow
yes
yesterday

END OF SECOND 500.

Words 1000 to 1500.

accept
according
action
address
admire
advance
advance
advantage
afterward
agree
ah
aid
alive
America
ancient
angle
anger
angry
apart
apply
appoint
approach
April
asleep
attempt
august
aunt
awake
bake
bare
bark
barn
base
beam
became
beg
behold
below

bend
beneath
bid
bind
birth
bite
bitter
blame
block
blossom
boil
bold
border
bottle
bought
bound
bowl
breast
breath
breathe
brick
brush
burst
bury
bush
camp
card
carriage
cast
castle
cat
cattle
caught
chamber
character
Charles
charm
chase
check
cheek
cheer

chicken
choice
chose
claim
climb
cock
coffee
college
comfort
companion
compare
connect
consent
consider
constant
content
copy
correct
cotton
cousin
cream
creature
creep
crop
cruel
curtain
custom
danger
darkness
dash
dawn
debt
December
declare
deed
degree
delay
deliver
depart
describe
desert

desk
diamond
difficult
direction
dish
distant
dollar
dozen
drew
drown
earn
effect
elect
employ
empty
ere
especially
establish
Europe
event
evil
exact
example
excellent
experience
explain
fail
fair
faint
faith
faithful
fare
father
fashion
fault
feast
feather
feeling
fierce
fifteen
fifty

final
finally
flag
flame
flas
flat
flesh
floor
fold
folk
fond
foreign
fortune
forty
fought
fox
frame
freedom
frequent
Friday
friendly
frost
fun
fur
furnish
further
future
gay
George
German
going
glory
goat
goose
governor
grand
great
guest
gun
handle
hardly

harm
Harry
harvest
haste
hay
heal
hen
hence
Henry
hollow
honest
honey
horn
huge
human
hung
hungry
idea
imagine
immediate
include
inside
intend
invite
issue
itself
Jaka
James
July
June
justice
key
kindly
kingdom
kitchen
knife
knight
knock
knowledge
lack
lad
lamb
lamp
language
leader
lean
leap
leather
level
liberty
limit
lock
lodge
London
loose
lovely
lying
machine
mad
maid
main
map
marry
Mary
mass
match
material
meadow
meal
meant
melt
memory
mention
merchant
mere
message
midnight
mighty
milion
mistake
mix
Monday
mouse
murmur
nail
nature
net
news
noble (ly)
November
nurse
nut
obey
observe
obtained
occasion
occupy
o'clock
October
oil
opinion
orange
ought
owe
pack
paid
palace
parent
park
particular
peep
permit
pipe
pie
pig
pile
pin
pity
plate
plenty
pocket
poet
pole
port
possess
pot
potato
pour
praise
pray
prayer
prefer
presence
preserve
president
prevent
pride
print
prisoner
private
proceed
produce
protect
provide
pupil
purchase
push
quality
quantity
rail-road
range
rank
rate
record
refuse
regard
region
regular
rejoice
remove
rent
repair
repeat
represent

respect
result
roar
rod
Roman
root
rough
royal
ruin
satisfy
scale
scarce
scatter
search
secret
secure
sense
September
servant
seventy
sew
shadow
shame
share
sharp
shed
sheet
shell
shelter
shot
sigh
silence
silent
skirt
slave
slight
slip
smell
smooth
sorrow
sorry
Spanish
spare
special
speech
speed
spent
spite
splendid
spoil
sport
stair
stamp
steal
steem
steel
stir
straw
stretch
strip
struggle
style
succeed
success
sum
Sunday
supper
support
swallow
swift
swim
sword
system
tale
taught
tea
tender
tent
term
terrible
thirty
thread
thy
tip
title
total
tower
try
trace
track
trouble
treasure
treat
tribe
tried
trim
trunk
twice
union
unless
upper
useful
vain
various
vessel
wagon
wake
wander
Washington
wealth
weep
weight
welcome
western
wit
whatever
whisper
whistle
William
wine
wisdom
wit
wolf
women
won
wool
worse
worthy
wound
written
yield
yourself
youth

END OF THIRD
500

Words from 1501 to 2000.

absolute
accompany
accomplish
acre
actual
addition
admit
advice
advise
Africa
aim
alarm
alike
anxious
appearance
approve
arch
arrange
arrow
ashamed
Asia
assist
assure
ate
Atlantic
attack
attention
authority
automobile
autumn
avenue
avoid
await
awful
axe
balance
beach
bean
beard
begun
belt
beneath
benefit
bent
berry
beyond
birthday
blade
blaze
blessing
bloom
boast
boot
bore
bosom
brass
bride
brief
British
brow
bud
button
came
candle
candy
can't
cave
cease
celebrate
central
century
cheap
cheerful
cheery
chest
chimney
China
christian
citizen
clay
clerk
clock
club
coach
coin
collar
collect
colony
comfortable
commerce
compass
complain
concern
conduct
congress
conquer
consist
control
copper
cottage
council
couple
courage
crack
create
crew
crime
crow
crush
cure
curl
current
curse
daily
dangerous
deceive
deck
defend
deny
depend
descend
deserve
determine
devil
dew
Dick
dig
dine
disappear
disease
district
divine
doll
dot
drag
drain
dread
dreadful
drill
drove
drum
duck
dwell
eager
eagle
earnest
ease
easily
echo
effort
eighteen
elate
eleven
empire
engage
engine
entrance
erect
error
everybody

XLIII

examine
exchange
excuse
expense
extreme
fade
fairy
false
fame
familiar
fan
farewell
fasten
fate
favourite
feature
February
fed
fetch
fever
fleet
flew
flight
float
flock
flood
foe
foolish
forbid
forehead
forgot
forgotton
fork
fort
fountain
freeze
friendship
fright
frighten
frozen
furniture
garment
gaze
gem
generous
Germany
glance
globe
glorious
glove
glow
goes
govern
gown
grade
grandmother
grief
grind
group
grove
gulf
hail
hammer
handkerchief
handsome
happiness
harbour
hasten
heap
heard
hero
hide
hire
hit
holiday
hoop
host
hunter
idle
I'll
I'm
Impossible
improve
indicate
industry
influence
inform
instant
joyful
judgement
kale
kick
kid
kindness
lace
ladies
lap
latter
lawn
lazy
league
library
limb
linen
log
lover
lumber
maiden
maintain
manage
manufacture
marble
married
mate
medicine
merry
metal
mild
minister
mistress
mock
model
modern
mortal
motion
mourn
mud
national
needles
neglect
newspaper
nobody
nod
northern
oblige
occur
odd
operation
oppurtunity
opposite
orchard
organ
owl
owner
oxygen
pace
pale
pan
pardon
party
pasture
patient
pattern
pearl
pencil
penny
per
perform
period
Peter
pine
pink
pluck
pond

XLIV

porch
portion
possession
preach
precious
principal
prison
prize
probable
product
profit
prompt
pronounce
proof
property
province
punish
purple
purse
pursue
quarrel
quit
rabbit
rail
rare
rat
ray
really
rear
recover
reign
render
request
restore
retire
review
ribbon
ripe
roast
rob

robe
Robert
robin
rode
Rome
rope
rub
rude
sack
sacrifice
saddle
safety
sailor
saint
sake
sale
sang
Saturday
scene
score
seal
section
seldom
select
serious
sever
shepherd
shirt
shock
shook
shower
sin
sixth
slope
society
sole
somewhat
sore
sought
southern
sow

Spain
spell
spoon
spy
stable
standard
steep
stiff
stocking
stranger
string
stroke
struck
student
stuff
sunshine
superior
surface
sweep
swell
swing
tailor
task
team
teeth
temple
terror
test
theatre
thirst
thorn
through
threaten
throat
throne
through
thunder
Thursday
tide
tight
tiny

toil
Tom
tone
to-night
tool
tooth
toss
trap
tread
tremble
trial
trick
troop
Tuesday
ugly
unhappy
unknown
unto
urge
utter
valuable
vast
vegetable
victory
vine
virtue
volume
vote
wage
waist
warm
weary
Wednesday
weed
whenever
whence
whip
wicked
willing
wipe
wire

witness
want
wooden
wore
worm
warn
worst
wrap
wrote
yonder
ye

END OF FOURTH 500.

Words 2001 to 2500.

absent
accident
accustom
acquaintance
active
affect
agriculture
alas
aloud
annual
appeal
area
arise
armour
arose
ascend
aside
assembly
author
average
bade
barrel
bath
bathe
beggar
Billy
blacksmith
blank
blew
blush
blot
bond
borrow
bough
brain
brake
breeze
bubble
bull
bunch
burden
bushed
butcher
California
canal
cans't
cape
carpenter
carpenter
cart
carve
cell
cellar
chapel
charity
chill
chop
circumstance
civil
clap
clasp
cliff
climate
coarse
cold
Columbus
column
combine
compell
conceal
conclude
condemn
confess
conscience
continent
contract
contrary
convenient
conversation
cord
costly
couch
couldst
counsel
country
credit
crime
cultivate
cunning
curious
Dan
darling
dart
decay
decline
deer
defence
delicate
den
department
depth
design
despair
despise
destruction
develop
devote
didn't
difficulty
dim
dip
discovery
display
dispose
dispute
distinct
distress
disturb
ditch
division

domestic
doth
draft
droop
dull
dumb
Dutch
dying
eastern
education
Edward
Egypt
eighth
election
embrace
emperor
encourage
endure
enormous
entertain
envy
estate
eternal
Eve
everywhere
exceed
excite
exclaim
factory
fearful
female
file
flatter
fled
flies
flutter
folly
forgive
foul
foundation
fowl
frank (F)
freight
fret
frog
fully
funeral
gas
glitter
goodness
gracious
gradual
grandfather
grateful
grieve
grown
growth
guilty
hat
habit
harness
heal
henceforth
hind
hither
honourable
hoof
hop
hospital
howl
humble
humour
hunger
hush
hut
image
immortal
importance
incline
independent
India
individual
information
injure
ink
innocent
inquire
insect
instance
instruct
instruction
instrument
introduce
invitation
isle
Italian
Italy
jar
jaw
jewel
job
Joseph
kettle
kitten
knit
ladder
lame
lane
lark
Latin
laughter
lend
lest
lightning
likely
lily
lively
local
locate
lone
luck
luxury
magic
magnificent
majority
maker
mamma
mankind
marriage
mast
mayor
mend
merit
messenger
method
midst
military
mirror
mist
moderate
modest
monument
moral
movement
multiply
murder
musical
mystery
naked
navy
neat
necessity
negro
neighbourhood
numerous
oat
o'er
offend
offence
official
olive
oppose
ordinary
original

ornament	prey	robber	sprang
otherwise	priest	robe	squirrel
ours	princess	route	St.
ourselves	problem	rubber	stain
package	process	rug	starve
pail	proclaim	rulers	statue
palm	professor	Russia	steady
pant	progress	sacred	stem
papa	prophet	salary	stern
paradise	proportion	scare	sting
parcel	propose	science	stole
parlour	prospect	scorn	stoop
passage	publish	scratch	stormy
passenger	puff	scream	stout
passion	pump	Senate	stove
patch	punishment	sentence	strain
patience	rack	settlement	stump
Paul	rag	seventh	submit
pea	raw	shalt	successful
peach	realm	shield	sufficient
pear	recent	shone	suggest
peculiar	recognise	sickness	summon
perceive	reduce	sincere	surround
perish	register	sixty	sway
Phillip	relate	skill	tame
physician	relation	slept	tap
pillow	relative	slide	telephone
pit	relief	slumber	temper
pitch	relieve	smart	tempt
plot	religion	smith	tend
plough	religious	snap	tenth
plum	representative	soap	territory
plunge	reserve	sober	thence
poem	resolve	solid	thief
poison	reveal	somebody	thine
pony	revenge	source	thirteen
population	reward	soup	Thomas
position	rib	sparkle	thurst
powder	rice	sparrow	ticket
practical	rid	spear	tin
prevail	ridge	spin	'tis

tobacco
toe
ton
torn
trumpet
tremble
tune
Turkey
twin
type
understood
uniform
universal

university
upright
upward
vanish
vapour
variety
vary
vein
velvet
verse
vest
vex
vice

violet
Virginia
vow
voyage
warrior
wax
weakness
weapon
weave
well
wherever
width
wilderness

witch
withdraw
woe
worship
wreath
wreath
wreck
wrought
zone

End of fifth
500.

VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF GOOD PRONUNCIATION.

Accent has been well described as the soul of a language. Hence the right pronunciation of words should be the aim of a teacher from the very first to form in them the habit of speaking English absolutely correct. In the first place it is the duty of a teacher to master the rudiments of phonetics as to be in a position to point out mistakes ..which are bound to be very common in the beginning. "Listening and imitation" play a very important part at the early stage. The pupil can do much to secure good pronunciation by paying careful attention to these two processes. The training of the ear is an important means of mental development and an integral part of education. Teachers shall secure a good pronunciation for themselves and must be followed by the repeated imitation of the pupils. In order to produce these new sounds both the teachers and the pupils must adopt new speech basis i.e. habit of using the organs of speech; lips, tongue, jaws, mouth, teeth, wind-pipe, lungs etc. Sound charts with phonetic symbols can be had in the market showing the position of vocal organs while articulating different words. Hand mirrors and gramophone records of phonetic script are also

recommended for use. The teacher is requested to practise himself daily before teaching the class. Words rightly enunciated produce a kind of music of words and make a deep impression on the listener. It is hoped that both the teachers and the taught will make a very strenuous effort to secure for themselves a good accent and effective pronunciation which besides adding to their ability will create in them feelings of self-reliance and self-confidence.

THE AUTHORS.

PROPER PRONUNCIATION
ENUNCIATION
ARTICULATION
&
INTONATION

OF SOME COMMON & IMPORTANT WORDS USED IN THE BOOK

Page

1. Pleasant. (plēz-ant)
2. Shower. (shou′-er)
   Umbrella. (um-brel′-a)
   Thoroughly. (thur′-′oli)
3. Predicament. (pre-dik′-a-ment)
   Incorrigible. (in-kor′-i-ji-bl)
   Temperature. (tem-per-at)
5. Between. (bē-twē′n)
   Conversation. (kon-ver-s′a′-shun)
6. Terrible. (ter′-i-bl)
   Casualty. (kazh′-ū-al-ty
   Passenger. (pas′-en-jer)
   Severe. (se-vēr′)
   Liquor. (lik′-ur)
7. Vicinity. (vi-sin′-i-ti)
8. Pleura. (plōō′-ra)
   Pleurisy. (pleurisie)
   Prescription. (pre-skrip′-shun)

Page

9. Photograph. (fō′-to-graf)
   Portrait. (pōr′-trat)
   Camera. (kam-e-ra)
   Ordinary. (or′-di-nar-i)
11. Chemicals. (kem-i-kals)
    Separate. (sep′-a-rāt)
12. Recommend. (rek-o-mend′)
    Character. (kar′-ak-tēr)
13. Guarantee. (gar-an-tē′)
    Saturday. (sat′-ur-dā)
    Alteration. (awl-te-r′a′-shun)
15. Bicycle. (b′i′-si-kl)
    Concession. (kon sesh′-un)
16. Machine. (ma-shēn)
    Loose. (lōōs)
18. Monday. (mun′-dā)
    Splendid. (splen′-did)
    Sufficient. (su-fish′-ent)
19. Confectioner. (kon-fek′-shun-er)

Page

20. Government. (guv-ern-ment)
Friend. (frend)
21. Minutely. (mi-nūt′-li)
Mechanism. (mek′-a-nizm)
22. Approve. (a-prōōv′)
Advocate. (ad-vō-kāt)
Correctly. (ko-rekt′-li)
23. Probability. (prob-a-bil′-i-ti)
24. Restaurant. (res-′to-rang)
Reserve. (re-zerv)
Dessert. (de-zert′)
25. Objection. (ob-jek′-shun)
Lounge. (lounj).
Appreciation. (a- prē-shi-ā′-shun
26. Again. (a-gen′)
28. Shampoo. (shamp-ōō′)
Whisker. (hw-is-′ker)
29. Patron. (pā-tron)
30. Enterpise. (en′-ter-prīz)
31. Temperament. (tem-per-a-ment).
32. Corps. (kōr)
Devastation. (dev-as-tā′-shun)
Chaos (kā′-os)
Aspect. (as′-pekt)

Page

33. Hotel. (hō tel′)
34. Schedule. (shed′-ūl)
Suite. (swēt)
Circumstance. (ser′-kum-stans)
35. Decent. (dē′-sent)
36. Ambition. (am-bish′-un)
Convert. (kon-vert′)
38. Advice. (ad-vīs′)
Decree. (de-kré)
Repugnant. (re-pug′-nant)
Obviate. (ob′-vi-āt)
41. Conductor. (kon-duk′-tor)
String. (string)
42. Marvel. (mar′-vel)
Berth. (bērth)
44. Bogie. bogey, (bō′-gi)
Wonder, (won′-d-er)
Official. (o-fish′-al)
Facility. (fas-il-i-ti)
45. Although. (awl-thō)
Malaria. (ma-lā′-ri-a)
Appenddicitis. (a-pen-di-sī′-tis)
46. Operation. (op-e-rā′-shun)
Disguise. (dis-giz′)
47. Mathematics. (math-e-mat′-iks)
Vacancy. (vā′-kan-si)
Certificate. (ser-tif′-i-kāt)

Page
48. Salary. (sal′-a-ri)
49. Interview. (in-ter-vū)
50. Tepid. (tep′-id)
Increase. (in-krēs′)
52. Scribble. (skrib′-l)
53. Immensely. (i-mens′-li)
54. Energetic. (en′-er-je-tik)
55. Extraordinary.
(eks-tror′-di-na-ri)
57. Co-operation.
(kō-op-e-rā-shun)
Surety. (shōōr′-ti)
58. Consider (kon-sid′-er)
Business. (biz-ness)
59. Accommodation
(a-kom-ō-dā-shun)
Reck. (rek)
60. Tribune. (trib′-ūn, trī′-būn)
Pioneer. (pī-o-nēr)
Aspiration. (as-pi-prā-shun)
Pleasure. (plezh′-ur)
61. Comfort. (kum′-furt)
62. Mosquito. (mos-kē′-tō)
Nuisance. (nū′-sance)
63. Torrent. (tor′-ent)
Experience.
(eks-pē′-ri-ens)
64. Geometry. (jē-om′-e-tri)
Engineer. (en-ji-ner)
66. Geography. (jē-og′-ra-fi)
Pupil. (pū′-pil)

Page
67. Regatta. (re-gat′-a)
Island. (i′-land)
Breathing. (brē-thing)
68. Shingly. (shing′-gli)
Costume.
(kos′tūm, kos-tūm′)
69. Emergency.
(e-mer-jency)
Authorise. (aw′-thor-īz)
70. Merchant. (mer′-chant)
Moderate. (mod′-e-rat)
72. Freight. (frāt)
Recommend.
(rek-o-mend′)
73. Biscuit. (bis′-kit)
74. Particular. (par-tik′-ū-lar)
Injurious. (in-jōō′-ri-us)
78. Monument.
(mon′-ū-ment)
79. Opportunity.
(op-or-tu-ni-ti)
80. Nationality
(nash-un-al′-i-ti)
Municipality.
(mū-nis-i-pal′-i-ti)
82. Address (a-dres′)
Clerk. (klark, klerk)
84. Appreciate (a-prē′-shi-āt)
Increment. (in′-kre-ment)
85. Orchestra. (or′-kes-tra)
88. Stenographer
(ste-nog′-ra-fer)

Page

Advertisement. (ad-ver′-tiz-ment)

89. Credential. (krē-den′-shal)

Routine. (rōō-tēn′)

91. Origin. (or′-i-jin)

92. Efficient. (e-fish′-ent)

93. Conscientious (kon-shi-en′-shus)

94. Hospital, (hos′-pi-tal)

Thirty. (thēr′-ti)

Stump. (stump)

Bowling. (bōl-ing)

95. Interval. (in′-ter-val)

96. Empire. (em-pir′)

Deficiency. (de-fish′-en-cy)

97. Courteous. (kurt′-yus)

98. Patient. (pā-shent)

Instantaneous. (in-stan-t-ā′-ne-us)

100. Moderate. (mod′-e-rat)

Association. (a-sō-shi-ā′-shun)

101. Influenza. (in-floo-en′-za)

Premium. (prē′-mi′-um)

Indefinite. (in-def′-i-nit)

Endowment. (en-dou′-ment)

Nominee. (nom-i-ne)

Page

102. Caution. (kaw′shun).

103. Adversary. (ad-ver′-sar-i)

105. Measurement. (mezh′-ur-ment)

Slipper. (slip-er)

106. Economics. (ē-ko-nom′-iks)

Enterprising (en′-ter-priz-ing)

Palatial. (pa-lā′-shal)

107. Edition. (ē-dish′-un)

108. Illustrate. (i-lus-, il-us trat)

Commentary. (ko-men-tary)

Annotation. (an-ō-tā′-shun)

Elaborate. (e-lab′-o-rat)

Catalogue. (kat′-a-log)

109. Customer. (*kus-to-mer*)

110. Scholar. (skol′-ar)

Independence. (in-de-pen′-dence)

111. Opportunity. (op-or-tū-nity)

113. Interrupt. (in-te-rupt′)

Blessed. (ble-sid)

114. Napkin. (nap′-kin)

115. Combination. (kom-bi-nā′-shun)

Page

Spicy. (spīs-i)
Digest. (di-jest).
Pungent. (pun-jent).
Cabbage. (kab′-aj)
116 Chauffeur. (sho-f′er)
Chevrolet. (shev-ro-lay)
Radiation. (rā-di-ā′-shun)
117. Trot. (trot)
Hall. (hawl)
118. Morale (mo-rāl′)
Puncture. (pungk′-tūr)
Occasionally. (o-ka-zhun-al-i)
119. Prolonging. (pro-long′-ing)
120. Fledge. (flej)
Congratulate. (kon-grat′-ū-lāt)
Informant. (in-for-mant)
121. Gigantic. (jī-gan′-tik)
Objection. (ob-jek′-shun)
122. Introduce. (in-tro-dūs)
123. Perfectly. (per′-fekt-li)
124. Character. (kar′-ak-tẽr)
Atmosphere. (at′-mos-fẽr)
125. Assimilate. (a-sim′-i-lāt)
Reverence. (rev′-er-ence)
126. Ridiculous. (ri-dik′-u-lus)

Page

127. Necessary. (nes′-e-sar-i)
128. Facilitating. (fa-sil-i-ta-ting)
129. Educational. (ed-u-ka-shun-al)
130. Correct. (ko-rek′t)
131. Ignorance. (ig-no-rance)
132. Fortunate. (for-tū-n′at)
134. Matriculating. (ma-trik′-u-lāt-ing)
135. Apprenticeship. (a-pren′-tis ship)
136. Mercenary. (mer′-se-nar-i)
137. Efficient. (e-fish-ent)
138. Substantial. (sub-stan′-shal)
139. Velvet. (vel-vet)
140. Satisfactory. (sat-is-fak′-to-ri)
141. Secretariat. (sek-re-ta-ri-at)
Furniture. (fur′-ni-tūr)
142. Prefer. (pre-fer′)
Unfortunately. (un-for′-tū-nāt-li)
143. Confident. (kon-fi-dent)
144. Identity. (i-den-ti-ti)

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145. Presuming. (pre-zum-ing)
Nephew. (nev′-ū)
Gratification. (grat-i-fi-kā-shun)
146. Constantly (kon-stant-li)
147. Democratic. (dem-o-krat′-ik)
148. Antecedent. (an-tē-cēd-d′ent)
149. Intermediate. (in-ter-mē′-di-āt)
150. Sensible. (sen-si-bl)
Cranky. (krangh-i-)
151. Mischief. (mis′-chif)
152. Museum. (mū-zē′-um)
153. Superb. (sū-perb′)
154. Exposition. (eks-po-zish′-un)
Genuine (jen′-ū-in)
155. Deliberate. (de-libe′-rāt)
156. Impulse. (im′-puls)
157. Edifice. (ed′-i-fis)
Particular. (par-tik′-ū-lar)
159. Interest. (in′-ter-est)
160. Ignorant. (ig′-no-rant)
162. Success. (suk-ses′)
163. Exception. (ek-sep-shun)

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Conducive. (kon-dū-siv)
164. Exhausting. (eg-zawst-ing)
Privilege. (priv′-i-lij)
Energetic. (en-er-je-tik)
Prejudice. (prej′-oo-dis)
165. Economist. (ē-kon′-o-mist)
166. Deteriorate. (de-tē′-ri-o-rat)
167. Interview. (in′-ter-vū)
168. Competitor. (kom-pe-ti-tor)
169. Exhibition. (ek-si-bish′-un)
Conference. (kon′-fer-ens)
170. Magazine. (mag-a-zēn)
171. Recognition. (rek-og-nish′-un)
173. Presumptuous. (pre-zum-tū-us)
Escort. (es′-kort)
Acknowledge. (ak-nol′-ej)
174. Garage. (gar′-azh)
176. Manual. (man′-ū-al)
177. Anxiously. (angk-shus-li)
179. Breakfast. (brek′-fast)

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180. Sergeant, serjeant. (sār′-jent)
181. Infectious. (in-fek-shus)
182. Benevolent. (be-nev-o-lent)
183. Cocoanut. (kō-kō-nut)
Accumulate. (a-kū-mūl-āt)
185. Collect. (ko-lekt′)
186. Bungalow. (bung′-ga-lo)
Nuisance. (nū-sans)
188. Immediate. (i-mē′-di-āt)
189. Courtesy. (kar′-te-si)
191. Starch. (starch)
193. Matric. (ma-trik)
University. (ū-ni-ver′-si-ti)
194. Average. (av-e-rāj)
Arithmetic. (a-rith-met-ik)
Algebra. (al′-je-bra)
Remember. (re-mem′-ber)
196. Upholstery. (up-hōl′ ster-i)
197. Adjustable. (a-just-bl)
198. Brougham. (broo′m, br′ōō-am)
Cabriolet. (kab-ri-ō-lā)
Handsome. (han′-sum)

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199. England. (ing-lend)
200. Embarkation. (em-bar-kā-shun)
Luxurious. (lug-zhōō′-ri-us)
201. Different. (dif-e-rent)
Superior. (sū-pē′-ri-or)
202. Discrimination. (dis-crim-i-na-shun)
203. Vehicle (vē′-hi-kl)
Fussy. (fus-i)
Engineering. (en-ji-ner′-ing)
204. Philosophy. (fi-los′-o-fi)
205. Constant. (kon′-stant)
206. Cigarette. (sig-a-ret)
Glycerine. (glis′-er-in)
208. Succumb. (su-kum′)
209. Cantonment. (kan-ton-ment)
210. Caution. (kaw′-shun)
211. Traffic. (traf′-ik)
212. Stranger. (stranj-er)
Racket. (rak′et)
214. Hostess. (hōs-tes)
215. Direct. (di-rekt′)
216. Gentleman. (jen-tl-man)
217. Abdomen. (ab′-dō-men)
218. Bronchitis. (brong-ki-tis)

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219. Family. (fam′-i-li)
220. Chap. (chap)
221. Policeman. (po-les-man)
222. Cemetery. (sem′-e-ter-i)
223. Wonderful. (won-der-ful)
224. Luncheon. (lun′-shun)
225. Unanimously. (ū-nan′-i-mus-li)
226. Honorary. (on′-or-ar-i)
Capable. (kā′-pa-bl)
228. Temptation. (tem-tā′-shun)
Marmalade. (mar′-ma-lad)
229. Mistake. (mis-tāk)
230. Horticultural. (hor-ti-kul-tur-al)
231. European. (ū-ro-pē′-an)
232. Intend. (in-tend)
235. Essay. (es′-ā)

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236. Evaporate. (e-vap′-o-rāt)
237. Whistle. (hwsi′-l)
238. Pardon. (par′-don)
239. Improper. (im-prop′-er)
240. Ambition. (am-bish′-un)
241. Practice. (prak′-tis)
242. Hybridism. (hi-brid-ism)
243. Chrysanthemum. (kris-an′- thē-mum)
244. Ingredient. (in-grēd′-yent)
Sulphate. (sul-fat)
245. Vermilion. (ver-mil′-yun)
247. Exhilarate. (eg-zil-a-rāt)
Magnificent. (mag-nif-i-sent)
248. Programme. (prō′-gram)
Mathematical. (math-e-ma-ti-kal)
249. Frankness. (franck-nes)

ERRATA.

Page	Line	Incorrect	Correct.
3	15	then	in
80	22	beantiful	beautiful
101	21	nominess	nominees
120	18	on	oh
130	1	be	by
132	10	*read* you *before* may	
139	20	waiting	writing
146	1	loo	look
149	21	found	fond
182	20	one	on
184	14	be seated	sit
	15	”	”
	19	maggies	*delete the word*
188	5	weil	will
198	7	Broughem	Brougham
200	7	Eden	Aden
201	22	differant	different
204	15	cheap	chap
	17	tonga	tongue
	22	what	as
214	10	fair	fine
215	4	when	whom
220	18	to	at
228	2	marmalaide	marmalade
239	11	what	how